THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies: the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,034—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentrosta" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 24 Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5503	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5501	00	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
? SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
? SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th "
B.L. PEKIN	2929	600	F. Harris	18th "
? ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	650	H. Harvey	2nd May.
? SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	3281	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.L. CORO MANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
? These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers must ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5503	1000	E. Stewart	1st Apr.
PENINSULAR	5503	1000	W. J. Webber	15th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th Jan.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Mediterranean service *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Janv. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. '90
MELPOMENE	E. Pernis	3,900	550	5th Feb. '90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	650	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 28th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARABIA	3411	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3330	Blight	25th "
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3330	Blight	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. '90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. '90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted on every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess on board.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 18, 1890.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2nd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 29th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30 h January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 962 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risk on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class steamer CLAN FORBES, 2500 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will sail from Bombay for London on or about the 31st Instant.
The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
For cabin plans rate of passages &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January, 17 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 t £30 per adult, saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
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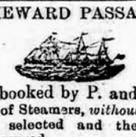
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND CLASS.

The Superior Second Class accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

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Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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MILK PUNCH.
PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

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UNSWEETENED GIN,
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
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CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.
It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes...	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality...	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality.. ...	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes...	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, an Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss o appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. For all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera& Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

BLUETHNER!
BLUETHNER!!
BLUETHNER!!!
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
OF
BOMBAY AND POONA
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR
BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND
AND
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.
THE SPRING PRODUCTIONS FOR—90.

MESSRS. HOAR & Co. are now displaying an EXTENSIVE Variety of NEW MATERIALS, to which they solicit inspection.
THIS SPECIAL SELECTION offers a LARGE CHOICE of the finest Description of all Materials in various textures now in demand, for

DRESS, VISITING, & GENERAL WEAR.

HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c. } BOMBAY.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my name as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that acemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 85 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29TH.
Special Match Races.
Mr. H. A. SIMMONS,
CHAMPION ALL ROUND SKATER OF THE WORLD.
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CHAMPION FAST SKATER OF INDIA and AUSTRALIA.
DISTANCE 10 laps. Mr. SIMMONS ½ lap start
On the same night
BICYCLE vs. SKATES ONE MILE.
The Fastest Local Cyclist against the Fastest Local Skater.

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POPULAR PRICES.
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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE; BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
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1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

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with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th January, 1890.

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS
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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 152 OF 1889.

ESMAIL KHYRAJ RAHIM JAMAL ABADIN and GANGJEE KACHRA of Bombay, Mussulman inhabitants, residing at Khadduck, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Esmail Gangjee and Co.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
PEERBHOY ESSOOBJEE and HAKIMJEE PEERBHOY of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and until lately trading in Bombay, under the name and firm of Peerbhoy Hakimjee .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of August, 1889, it was ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,219-3-3 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said Judgement, from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 23rd day of August, 1889, the following moveable property consisting of household furniture &c., was attached namely:—1 Cupboard chest of drawers (glass top, 1 Safe, Books, papers, &c., 1 swing brass rods, 3 chairs, 10 boxes, 2 cots with beds and pillows, 122 copper pots of sizes, 73 brass pots of sizes 1 kerosine wall lamp, 1 teapoy, &c., &c., towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1890, at 2 o'clock p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant for sale of moveable property, issued herein on the 13th December 1889, put up for sale by Public Auction, at Mandvi Bunder, the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

The property will be on view two days before the day of sale.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMASJEE and DINSAW, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure you apply for a price list of

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Abdell-Irving. | R. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Possenecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hoilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £965,200
PAID-UP CAPITAL £965,200
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289 High Holborn, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty- ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND SHARE LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	957½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	60,000	$125	All	5 do.	455
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	960	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Brent's Cawnpore P.	0	20	4.0	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 65	365xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	9,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	360	500	500	Rs. 80	515
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44
Manmar Manuf. Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	570xd
Mercantile Press	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	190
Nefasadi Co.	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	5
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Indian Press	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	512½
New P. of W. Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	83½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	All	Rs. 40	32
Sind Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	47½
Sassoon Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Volkart Press	300	500	50	Rs. 25	51
Khangaum Manfg. Co	695	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,208	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills			00	500 Rs	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	200	...	23½
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	...	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,000	325	325	...	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,200	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	460
Bellary S. & W. Mills	871	50	50	Rs. 22½	400
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		525
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	830
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 80	980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld.	340	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 35	490
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	980
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	5	Rs. 25	600
Framjee Petit S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,0	1,0	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	13
Gujerat Ginning & Mfr. Co., Limited		1,0	1,00	...	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,00	1,00	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	75
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5	...	600
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	5	Rs. 37	725xd
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	705
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 5	950
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,350	500	5	Rs. 2	465
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	2	Rs. 1	285
James Greaves Mill after Ali S. & W. Co., Ld. Original	1,300	50	5	Rs. 1	642½
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	10
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld.	..	900	1,000	..	625
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	365
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	570
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	540
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 20	790
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	5034		1,00	Rs. 100	1,95
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	545
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,25	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,560
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,130
New Great Eastern	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	595
National S. & W. Co	60	1,0	1,00	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12	360
People of India S.	1,00	5	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	713	1,0	1,00	Rs. 50	1,0 0
Prince of Wales S.	2,125		125		11
Queen S. & W. Co.,	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	740
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,065
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,00	25	1,50
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,71	50	50	...	50
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,00	Rs. 3	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	41
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25	25	Rs. 15	263½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500		270
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 4	550
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,00	Rs. 25	37
Veerangaum S. & Mfg	800	500	50		..
Venilahunker Laxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.			500	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000	..	Rs. 2	445

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	218	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	142

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 150	200 / 150	200	10 p.c	215
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	14½
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	162½
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	760
Municipal Bonds				p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			10½
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200		177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4		40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250		75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	310
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100		60
Oriental Government Security Life Ass.	5,000	200	40	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Shipping & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100		9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13½
Western India Flour	300	1	125	Nil.	35
W. Mody & Co.					25
Bhownagger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JANUARY 21.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES
January 14	Aislaby	Dennis	Cardiff	January	
	Domenico Balduino	Dodero	Genoa	14	Bombay
	Rosetta	Brady	London		Calcutta
	Shannon	Edwards	Do		Sydney
	Guido I G	Campbell	Do		Kurrachee
	Govino	Trotter	Do	17	Bombay
15	Iona	Ur n	Kurrachee	15	Port Said F O
	Ranger	P			
	M's	a	Zeilla		
	Thames		Bombay	15	London
16	Kaviana	England	London	17	Zanzibar
	Meteore Fch G boat	Sauvero	Obock		
	Po	Anfossi	Bombay	16	Genoa
17	Guido I G	Percival	Dundee	17	Calcutta
	Elektra	Lowden	Bombay	18	Trieste
	Tuna	Wh te	Berbera	21	Berbera
	Petestina	Analdo	Mussowa	18	Mussowa
8	Volta it T Ship	Amari	Zeilla		
	Medusa	Mettel	Trieste	19	Bombay
	Chiltern	Starkey	Suakim		Sydney
	Salior	Reimkaiten	Bremen	19	
19	Tennisser I m I G	Fallo	Zeilla	20	Zeilla
	Himalaya H M's	Hammick	Devonport	21	China
	Oceanien	Didier	Sydney	20	Marseilles
	Sebasti a n o Venero I G Boat	Marselli	Zeilla	21	Red Sea Suakim
20	Colom o	Mereantoni	Toulon	20	Busreh
	Nyanza	Allen	Jeddah		
	Angerton	Marris	Perim		
	Labourdanais	Sibilet	Kurrachee		

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket—Mr. Vernon's Team *vs.* Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Installation Ceremony—"Rising Sun" Lodge, 6 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chatre's Grand Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Masilia (s), from London; Taif (s), Mauritius; Bormida (s), Singapore and Penang; Indramayo (s), North Shields; Elba (s), Rangoon; and barques Esperance and A. Fathayaslam, Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Canning, for Karachi; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.; Assyria (s), Persian Gulf; and Tanjore (s), Jeddah, &c.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by eighty followers, arrived here on Sunday. He has taken up his residence at Warden Road, Malabar Hill.

THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a man named, Sujah Rama, was placed before Mr. Richardson, charged with having stolen some wood, of the value of five rupees, from a wall adjoining the premises of the Colaba Land Company. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ARTISTIC ALMANAC.—We have received an exceedingly ornamental calendar for 1890 from the Murree Brewery Co.'s local agents. There is a scene showing a mountain mule battery on the march, and also two exceedingly well-executed and faithful pictures of native mounted and infantry soldiers, and on the back, besides postal and other useful information, is a picturesque view of the brewery at Murree.

BURGLARY AT BELLASIS ROAD.—On Saturday night last, a large box belonging to Faizoola Lalfa Alikhan, a horse-dealer, was removed from the stables of Oomer Jamal, on the Bellasis Road, to the back of a house in the compound of the stable, and there forced open and property consisting of a currency note for Rs. 50, two pieces of gold, a silver watch, a gold embroidered turban, and some silver rings, of the collective value of Rs. 211, stolen therefrom.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.—The Hindu Union Club entertained their Honorary President, Mr. Justice Telang, on the 26th instant, to pan-soopari, at the Brahmin Sabha. The hall was crowded almost to suffocation. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Garud, Professors Bhagwat, Jinsiwalle and others, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang replied. Pan-soopari and attar were distributed, and the party dispersed at 8 p.m. Mr. Telang was also invited by the Saraswut Samuha, but the request was courteously declined.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The case which was heard by Mr. Cooper last week, and adjourned, in which two men Mathu Singh Narayan and Bojah Bheema were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain articles, with the carriage of which they had been intrusted, was heard again yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. His Worship, having heard statements made by the two accused, in which they endeavoured to excuse themselves, committed them to take the trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A FERRY STEAMER.—A report was made to the Water Police of an accident, which occurred on board the ferry steamer Neera on the 24th instant, while she was on her way to Porebunder and Verawul, and 80 miles from Bombay. It appears that all went well after leaving Bombay until 9 p.m., when her high-pressure piston burst, filling the engine-room with steam. There were at the time a serang named Surfoodeen and a fireman named Ahmed in the room, who were oiling the machinery. The two men managed to crawl out of the engine-room as soon as the accident occurred, but the serang was so badly scalded that he died on the following night. The fireman who was also scalded was sent to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital on the arrival of the vessel in harbour on Saturday.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—A match race has been definitely settled for Wednesday night between Mr. H. A. Simmons, the champion all-round skater of the world, and Mr. A. N. Ridgely, champion fast skater of India and Australia. Though ostensibly for a trophy, the match is actually for Rs. 1,000 a side. A great deal of interest is aroused, though it is generally expected that Mr. Simmons, with quarter of a lap start in ten, will be too much for the Calcutta crack. A race between a bicyclist and a skater is also on the programme for Wednesday evening; and a crowded house may therefore be expected. This evening, at 6 p.m., Mr. Simmons gives a performance of ornamental skating, and also to-night some impromptu races will be arranged. The "Second Grand Carnival," on Saturday night next, ought to eclipse anything yet, judging by the preparations that are being made.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.—A private of the Gloster Regiment, named Robert Green, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with having on Sunday morning severely assaulted a police sepoy, while engaged in the discharge of his duty. From the evidence given by Police Inspector Stanford, who conducted the case, and the police sepoy who appeared as the complainant, it seems that the accused, with several soldiers, were sitting upon the steps of the David Sassoon office in the Forbes Road. Upon the sepoy coming up, the prisoner, who was intoxicated, caught the man by the hand, and inflicted a severe blow upon his face with his clenched fist. He was with great difficulty arrested and placed in a victoria, and when conveyed to Inspector Stanford he was very violent, using obscene language, and giving great trouble when that officer was securing him in a carriage. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Boolbool Matadin and seven others before Mr. P. Ryan—Boolbool Matadin with keeping a common gaming-house at Gilder Street, and he with the seven others with being found gaming therein on Saturday night last with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Boolbool Matadin was fined Rs. 20 or in default to undergo a term of fourteen days' imprisonment, and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. The same police officer charged Nubbibux Mukka and ten others before the same magistrate yesterday—Nubbibux Mukka with keeping a common gaming-house at Mudanpoora, and he with ten others with being found gaming therein with dice and money on the night of Saturday last. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Nubbibux Mukka was fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a term of one month's imprisonment. The two others were fined Rs. 30 each, and the rest were fined Rs. 20 each.

A NEW PARSEE HIGH-PRIEST AT SURAT.—The old high-priest of the Kadmi section of the Parsees, Mr. Rustomji Naoroji, having died, the third day's or Oothamna ceremony in his honour was performed yesterday afternoon, the 23rd, in the presence of a large concourse of his co-religionists of all classes, when his nephew and heir, Mr. Sorabji, was created the new Dastur by Mr. Edulji Khurshedji Modi, who in the temporary absence of his brother, Khan Bahadur Davur Rastamji Khurshedji Modiji Saheb, the venerable head of the Parsee community, performed the duty of presenting him with a shawl in token of his recognition by the anjuman or general community. Mr. Bomanji Nasarwanji Vakil, a leading member of the Kadmi Parsees, then came forward, and placing in the hands of the Modiji Saheb another pair of shawls, asked him to present the same in the name of the Kadmi Parsees to the newly-created dastur, which having been done, the priests of the Kadmi section, as also the Parsee bhungaras, or guild of wood-turners, and the Parsee pastakias or vegetable and fruit-sellers preferred similar requests. After the Modiji had gone through these ceremonies and the usual distribution of flowers, the meeting dispersed amid expressions of great sympathy for the family of the deceased, who by his quiet and unassuming manners had been deservedly popular.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. F. ORCHARD, Madras Staff Corps, has permission to retire from the service with effect from the 25th instant.

SURGEON-MAJOR L. S. BRUCE, late Bombay Medical Service, has been allotted an annuity of £210 from the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund.

SINCE Thackeray invented the myth of Mr. Abraham Bugg, who assumed the name of Norfolk Howard, there has been no transformation more artistic than that of Mr. William Thomas Twaddle, who announces that henceforward he means to be known as Mr. Tweeddale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Eat Esperance, 77 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE Barque Ayad Fathayslams, 99 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain Henry Shoumacher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 76 deck passengers.

THE Italian mail steamer Bormida, 1,490 tons, Captain E De Negri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore and Penang with a general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

THE steam-ship Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah with a general cargo, and 650 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Elba, 1,498 Captain R. G. Warrick arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of Timber. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa with a general cargo Mr F C Gracer, Mr L G Brito, as cabin passengers, and 5 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Indramayo, 2,662 tons, Captain Robert Leslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, with 4,795 tons of coals, and 201 nut coals, Mr. Skewington, Mr. Westerm, as cabin passengers and 2 deck. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Monroe	1436	Wilson	B	F Muir & Co.
,, Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B I S N Co
,, C. Forbes	1591	Taitt	F	F Muir & Co.
,, Assama	2419	Smith	K	K Nixon & Co.
,, Blackheath	1671	Hall	O	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Govino	1500	Trotter	Q	Finlay Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Bormida	1499	DeNegri	5	F Bozzoni
,, Thibet	1671	Preston	6	P & O S N Co.
,, Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Medusa	1775	Mettel	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Buchoer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co
,, Emir	2020	Robson	10	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Etolia	2103	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Idar	2095	Poland	13	E Bates & Co
,, Almira n t e				
Barroso (man-of-war)	..	D'Mello	15	N. Jamsetji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Massilia (s)	Fraser	London, Jan 2.
	Taif (s)	Shaumacker	Mauritius, Jan 11.
	Bormida (s)	DeNegri	Singapore & Penang
	Indramayo (s)	Leslie	North Shields, Dec 31
	Elba (s)	Warrick	Rangoon, Jan 16.
	Esperance (b)	Nakoda	Damaun.
	A. Fathayslam (b)	Nakoda	Damaun.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	I. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Karachee.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bormida, for China &c.
,, Busheer, for Marmugoa &c.
,, Calder, for Persian Gulf.
,, Satara, for Persian Gulf.
,, Taif, for Port Natal.
,, Karaqola, for K. Coast and Kurrachee
,, Wardha, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22 Baron Ardrossan Russel ..... Mo lmein, Jan. 13.
City of Agra ..... Grievo ..... Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Cape Finisterra b. Smith ..... Bouaos Ayres Oct. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.—Steamer Khandalla and ship Phuttel Barry.
Jan. 24.—Barque Pharo and ship Calistoga.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
23	Kohinur s	.....	Bombay.
	Rembrandt s	.....	Cardiff.
24	Simla s	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
22	Niobe s	.....	Colombo.
	Ronas	.....	Singapore.
23	Kohinur s	.....	Calcutta.
24	Simla s	.....	Calcu ta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Handcock, Col, Bengal, 6th Bengal L I, on furlough from Cawnpore.

JANUARY 26.

Baugh, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Bo, L I, on leave from Satara.
Damania, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on privilege leave, from Quetta.
Van Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.

JANUARY 27.

Thatcher, Capt, Bo, D A A G for Musketry off leave, from Aden.
Richardson, Lieut, Bo, Retired list, from Belgaum.
DeButts, Lieut, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Bradley-Dyne, 2nd Lieut, The Butts, on transfer, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

Osborn, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

JANUARY 27.

Carter, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, on duty, to Lucknow.
DeButts, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, to Loralai.

JANUARY 28.

Milne, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Nasik.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding. Bo. Vol. R. Corps,
Bombay, 28th January, 1890.

1. The "A." Company team will attend at the Coorla Range to-morrow morning, the 29th instant, to compete in the Bayley Shield Competition.

2. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class of Instruction under the Adjutant for proficiency certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to C Company—No. 2863—Vol. A. M. Grant.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 28th January 1890.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—
To-day, 28th.—Class firing on the Coorla Range. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.) 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Head Quarters.
To-morrow 29th.—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound. 6-30 p.m. Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters.
Thursday 30th.—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound. 6-30 p.m. Squad drill at Head-Quarters.
Friday 31st.—Class firing on the Coorla Range. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.) 6-30 p.m. Gun drill at Head Quarters.

2. The annual Inspection will take place on Saturday, the 8th February. Members who have not obtained the new uniform are requested to do so at once and to put in as many drills as possible before that date.

3. The Signalling Class will meet on the Oval on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5-15 p.m.

4. On Saturday next the 1st of February the Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices, punctually at 4-15 p.m. and be conveyed from thence to Pilot Bunder for the annual course with the heavy guns. Dress—Uniform and helmets, without ball. badge and chin chain. Arms and accoutrements not to be worn. All members must be punctual. After the practice the Battery will march to Camp where dinner will be served at 8 p.m. Members should make arrangements to bring down to camp their arms and accoutrements, helmet fittings, forage caps &c.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 25th Instant No. 159 Gr. C. F. Levick.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—12 cases lubricating oil, Norris Mitchell and Co.
Etolia s—500 boxes soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 4 packages glassware, A Mooljee; 35 cases sal-ammoniac, Rattonjee Jeewanjee; 37 cases sal-ammoniac, E Alibhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—3 cases confectionery, V Manockjee.
Clan Manroe s—101 cases whisky, Manockjee Bhicajee; 5 cases whisky, 15 hogsheads stout, and 10 hogeheads ale, Wm Bell and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—7 bales writing paper, A H Kikabhoy.
Sutlej s—2 cases medicine, J Visram and Co; 2 cases foolscap papers, V Abdoolally; 54 cases oilmanstore &c, S Abdool Razzack; 4 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—15 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co; 350 cases brandy and 30 cases liqueurs, B and A Hormusji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s,—4 cases soap, Chartered Bank of India; 7 cases glassware, A. Hoosein Rahimbhoy; 10 bales cardboards, D Macropolo; 3 cases glassware, H M Hoosein.
Poseidon s,—38 cases soap, A A Rohiman; 2 cases stationery, H T H Aboo; 10 cases soap, A Latiff Hajee Sudick; 12 bales paper, Esmaljee Ebramjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s,—300 cases sulphur, Shamjee Bhowjee; 10 cases salad oil, Meiffre Neves and Co; 10 cases champagne, D P Batha and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Etolia s,—30 packages glassware, Ludha Visram; 56 cases glassware, Casam Nanjee; 80 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 5 packages glassware, Essa Oomer; 11 cases strawboards, D R Umrigar and Co; 75 cases glassware, E P Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—65 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 40 bales wool, B Bhanjee; 45 bales wool, Nanjee Bhunjee; 85 bales wool, S Gopuljee; 300 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 60 bales wool and 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Lukhmidas and Co; 20 bales cotton, B Ramnarayen; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 32 cwts cloves, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 50 bales wool and 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts cotton seeds and 23 bales gunney rags, K Paleskar and Co; 101 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 228 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 35 bales wool, B Bora; 600 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt wheat, Ramjee Ebjee.

FOR LONDON.

Chan Forbes s—34 cwts gum, F Hurst and Co; 38 cwts gum, Damji Ramji; 87 cwts gum, S M S Baboola; 135 cwts gum, G Vulubdas; 33½ cwts nuxvomics and 148¾ cwts wild turmeric, Jairam Damoder; 225 cwts haldee, D Dewchund; 99 cwts cloves, T Gadhoo; 5,224 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderboy; 15 cwts horns, J M Remtoola; 177 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 25 cwts horns, H E H Allana; 10 cwts feathers and 60 cwts fishmaws, M Framjee; 11 bales hides, H Jumall; 42½ cwts cloves, Ebjee Siwjee; 24 cwts wild mace, Megji Mooljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Emir s—1,993½ cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co; 646 cwts myrabollams, M Gutler; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durat and Co; 880 bales cotton, Ralli,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whisky has just been received from Page and Sanderman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

LOST.—On Sunday evening, at about 5 o'clock between Pedder Road and All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, a small CHURCH COMPANION. Finder will please return to FRANK. M. FLOWER, Pedder Road.

NO family should now be without our Crockery when we Supply half Dinner Set for six persons in 30 pieces for Rs. 16 only in very neat patterns.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KANGRA VALLEY ORANGE PEKOE.—Flower Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-6; Extra Fine Orange Pekoe Re. 1 4; Unsorted Orange Pekoe Re. 1-3 per lb. DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, to be seen at Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneer's, 1 D. B. C. F. RIFLE, by Greener, and 1 D. B. C. F. GUN and RIFLE, combined by Wilkinson & Co., London.

FOR SALE.—Two excellent grey HOUNDS and two TERRIERS. Apply to Captain T. TROTTER, S. S. Govino, Princes Dock.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.—A shipment of this well known Medicinal Wine just to hand. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A EUROPEAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper, manager or only post of trust. D. L., care of this paper.

A FRENCH GOVERNESS would be glad to get a situation or pupils to teach. M. K., care of this paper.

FOR DELHI AND CALCUTTA.—WANTED MERCANTILE AGENTS in piece, soft and fancy goods &c., in Germany. Address care of this paper.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position see handbills. Price 1 and 3 annas per phial. S. B. MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-1 per lb. Superior Ceylon Tea at Rs. 1-4 per lb. Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA and Co., 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.W.P.

WANTED.—An experienced European SHORTHAND REPORTER for *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to—Proprietor *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANT.—Required an assistant. Bachelor preferred. Apply with full particulars by letter to BALL, HOBSON, & Co. Umballa, Punjab.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 19, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Malow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sidney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Roxy Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Commissariat Views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

TO LET.—ROOMS of the ground Floor, the First and Second with Half of the Third Floor, House No. 54, next to the *Bombay Samachar*, Frere Road.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Wednesday and Saturday the 29th January and 1st February 1890. Tickets for admission to Grand Stand and Enclosures for each of three days can be obtained of LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GREAT & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mare with no objection to situation, they will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A fine Mount St. Bernard Bitch. Also two splendid Greyhounds, all very high class dogs guaranteed pedigree Apply Captain Rea S. S. "Clan," Prince's Dock, due in Bombay 1st Feb. 1890.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. BEG intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

FOR SALE.—His Highness the Gaekwar's STEAM LAUNCH UMRAT, now lying in the Government Dock Yard, at Bombay. Apply to BHASKARAO BALKRISHNAJEE PITALE, Gaekwar's Agent 395, Pallow Road, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL Boilers 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

VISITORS are requested to be in their seats by 5 p.m.

MEMBERS of the SENATE are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 4-45 p.m.

Graduates of the University desiring admission to the seats reserved for GRADUATES in ACADEMIC COSTUME are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 4-15 p.m.

Candidates for DEGREES are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 3p m., to robe and to have their places assigned them.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th January, 1890.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 15 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown
Leather Straps.
Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... „ Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... „ Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... „ Rs. 55
18ct. Gold ..... „ Rs. 59
Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch
Performance and Durability Guaranteed

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27.

Beyond the further advance of 1-16d. in the price of Silver mentioned in our last report, and confirmed by private telegrams, Reuter's financial message from London of Saturday makes no change in any of the items usually wired; and regarding General Produce the only fresh news is that spot Soft White Wheat in Liverpool was ½d. per cental lower at 7s. ex quay, in a dull market. The latest advices regarding Cotton, from Liverpool and New York were chronicled under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	2,41,739
„ „ Branches.....	„	„	2,33,578
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	15,45,629
Government Securities	„	„	69,765
Loans.....	Inc.	„	6,74,722
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	4,67,227
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,26,745
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	„	13,53,232

The above figures disclose a considerable diminution in Private Deposits since the date of the previous statement; and it will also be noticed that there had been a sensible increase in Loans against the aggregate of which two items there had been a comparatively small falling off in Bills Discounted, making a net increase in the trade demand of some 17½ lakhs, which would have about represented the decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance had it not been for some increase in Government Deposits. The week covered by the statement now reviewed was a more active one than we have had for sometime past in the principal branch of our export trade, and Money has been in pretty strong demand; but there was not sufficient pressure felt to necessitate a further advance in the Bank's rates last Thursday, and with the provision which has been made during the present month (shipments of Specie from the United Kingdom alone approaching a million and a half sterling), relief to any abnormal stringency should be forthcoming in the not distant future.

Though more has been doing in our local Cotton market than was the case on Saturday, business has been almost entirely confined to the arrival branch, some 3,000 bales of "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bhownugger having been contracted for, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 225 and Rs. 235 per candy, respectively. In ready stuff, a few hundred bales of Bengal, at Rs. 188-200; and a like quantity of Khangaum, at 221 are all that changed hands, and the market closed steady with prices unchanged.

The official telegraphic advices regarding the Cotton crop issued to-day report a continuance of favourable weather for the harvesting of the growths which have matured, and for the full development of those which are not, or only partially, ready for picking. Amongst the latter it is stated that at Broach the mornings were cold and dewy, and that picking of the plants had become general, the Cotton beginning to arrive in small quantities, and in the Dhollera circle, the crop is said to be excellent at Wadwan, while at Viramgaum, picking had partially begun, and at Bhownugger arrivals were increasing daily.

WHEAT.—A small business has been passing in this market again to-day, and the feeling continues very quiet; but dealers do not lower their rates, notwithstanding the recovery in Exchange and dearer Freights, and we call quotations unchanged, all round.

SEEDS.—The above remarks apply to this market also, in which a moderate business only is reported on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	9,168	bales.
Wheat	7,595	cwts.
Linseed	1,525	„
Gingelly	3,848	„
Ground Nuts.....	4,699	„
Castor Seed.....	2,801	„

FREIGHTS are steady but quiet. Business has been done for Liverpool for Wheat, January-February shipment, at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm at an advance of 1-32d. for Bank remittance, and with 1s. 5 11-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits available only in one direction. A fair amount of business has transpired in Credits ready and forward, the latter at about the rates ruling on Saturday; but the enhanced quotation for Bank Paper has not led to much business. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 19-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 5 11-16d. to 23-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1'86¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained quiet for a time 97 11-16d. for Fours for Money and the coming Account, with the March settlement quoted at 98⅛; but rates afterwards took an upward course, closing at 97⅞ for cash and next Monday's settlement, and at 98⅜ for the March account. In 4½ per cents 100 to 100½ is the nominal rate.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in David Cotton Mill shares, at Rs. 490; a decline of Rs. 35 in Bombay National at Rs. 525; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed, at Rs. 285; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Press, at Rs. 425 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 18th Jan. 1890:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 18. Rs.	Jan. 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities...	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	48,51,845	50,93,584
Do. do. at Branches.....	18,24,106	20,07,684
Other Deposits	2,79,79,376	2,60,33,747
Post Bills	4,549	4,549
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,95,843	4,27,199
Rs.	4,79,55,722	4,70,16,763
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	68,20,444	67,50,649
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandize	20,57,835	21,07,742
Loans do. do.....	83,29,643	87,04,355
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,702	1,678
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	2,07,27,666	2,02,60,429
Stamps, &c.....	27,268	27,213
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,53,735		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,68,735	3,68,735
Bullion		.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,77,124	3,98,833
Cash and Currency Notes	97,10,315	83,97,031
Rs.	4,79,55,722	4,70,16,763

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Jan. 27.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of Northern India, except Sind, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and Burma, but has risen in Sind and on the west, south, and east of the Peninsula The changes are small and the general distribution is unaltered. Wind directions are also unchanged. Temperature has continued to fall, except in the Punjab hills and plains, and some stations in the Peninsula. Mean temperature is below normal, except in Burma, Madras, most so in the Central Provinces. There has been sharp frost in several central and north-west stations. Rain has fallen in Burma, but not heavily. Weather is fine all over the country, but cloudy and unsettled in Burma. There is no sign of change.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	6	48	0	29
Suez	27	7	11	0	43

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 27th Jan. 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	17	...	4
„ Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	1
„ Madras... ...	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TEMPLE—Jan 6, at Breinton House, Breinton, near Hereford, the wife of Colonel Edward Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—TURNER—Jan 4, 1840, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Donald Macleod Gordon, son of Joseph Gordon, W.S. Edinburgh, to Frances Annette, daughter of Major W. Turner, late of the 61th Bengal Native Infantry, (Golden wedding.)

HOUGH—JOHN—Jan 2, at St John's Church, Blackheath. Robert Hough, son of late Lincoln Stephen Hough, Maj-Gen Bombay Staff Corps, to Ellen Louisa, daughter, of late Henry David John.

PARR—FRANCKLYN—Jan 7, at the Parish church, Newbury, the Rev Willoughby Chase Parr, Chaplain to the Forces at Canterbury, son of the late Gen T C Parr, of the Bombay Army, to Laura Isabel, daughter of Col Francklyn, late of the 37th and 17th Regiments.

VANSITTART—SPEDDING—Dec 18, at Christ Church, Sultanpur, Oudh, Capt E Vansittart, 5th Goorkhas, son of Henry Vansittart, Esq, late Bengal C S, to Ethel May daughter of R Deey Spedding, Esq, B C S, Commissioner, Rai Bareli Division.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—Jan 7, at Ledbury-road, H E Atkinson, widow of the late Col W H Atkinson, Madras Engineers, aged 73.

CREATON—Jan 4, at Pembridge-villas, W, Ann, wife of Edward Creaton, formerly of Calcutta.

FINLAY—Jan 6, at Humshaugh Vicarage, Northumberland, Ellen, widow of Alex Henry Finlay, Esq, H E I C S, and daughter of late Rev C B Kennett, Rector of East Ilsley, Berks.

HERRICK—Jan 3, at Dorchester-place, N.W. Isabella Shaw, widow of late Henry Baldwin Herrick, Clerk of the Crown, Bombay, aged 73.

LATTER—Jan 5, at St Mark's-square, Regent's-park, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Maj Barre Latter, of the Indian Army, aged 69.

MACDONALD—Jan 3, at Kincorth, Forres, N.B. Charles Macalister Macdonald, (Dowlutpore, Tirhoot), aged 49.

ROGERS—Jan 1, at Pulteney-street, Bath, James Archibald, son of Col R G Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 20.

SHEPHERD—Dec 29, at Eastbourne, Anne, widow of late Capt J Shepherd, Hon E I C S, some time Deputy Master of the Trinity House and a Director of the Hon East India Company, and afterwards a member of Her Majesty's Council for India, aged 85.

TAGORE—Jan 5, at his residence, Collingham-road, South Kensington, Gannendro Mohun Tagore, son of the late Hon Prosonno Coomar Tagore, C S I, aged 63.

THOMAS—Dec 14, at Richmond, Surrey, Albina Grace Thomas, widow of the late Colonel George Powell Thomas, Bengal Army.

WILLIS—Jan 4, at Ashford, Kent Saloma, relict of late Capt E Willis, Madras Army, aged 82.

GUZERAT.

BIRTH.

GILES—January 26, at the Baadar, Ahmedabad, the wife of Edward Giles of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMA—January 27, at Gowalia Tank Road, Goolbai, widow of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Cama, and daughter of Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1890.

THE news of the death of Mr. Robert Knight, the Editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, will be received with regret in many parts of India, and nowhere with more than in Bombay, where, though he belonged to a generation that is fast passing away, there must still be not a few who remember his connection with Bombay journalism. He took to the profession, as more than one who have made a name for themselves in it have done, more by accident than design. He came to India as a merchant, and it was only in incidental contributions to one of the Bombay papers of that time that his natural capacity for journalistic work revealed itself. As in the case of Mr. Cameron, the war correspondent, he entered upon the career in which he found his life's work by undertaking to fill the chair of an editor who was going home for a holiday. From the first he succeeded in strongly impressing his own personality upon the journals which he conducted. The local *Times*, which under Dr. Buist's editorship had given expression to opinions repugnant to native feeling, became in his hands a pronouncedly pro-native organ, and the native community of Bombay were not ungenerous in their recognition of the advocacy which he gave them so long as he remained connected with the paper. When he left the *Times* and started the *Statesman* in this city he made the mistake of going ahead of his generation. He forgot that the English-reading public, which is limited even now despite the extension of English education in India, was not large enough to support a newspaper brought out at a popular price. The venture was commercially unsuccessful, but its final collapse was delayed until it had passed into hands less capable than his. The history of Mr. Knight's connection with Anglo-Indian journalism is told at length in another column, and there is no need for us to enter upon it here. But a word should be said concerning certain characteristics of his work which made him conspicuous amongst his contemporaries. Few who have laboured in the same field have expended on it a more unfailing industry than he. The thoroughness of the work bespoke for it the respect of all men, no matter whether they shared his views or, as most of his countryman did, they vehemently repudiated them. He never half learnt his case, and his presentation of it was as full of patiently acquired knowledge of its principles and details as conscientious investigation could make it. He had a natural aptitude for trade and finance in their theoretical aspects, and he wrote largely upon them, with a fulness of information and a facility of expression which made him something of an authority in these matters. In saying this we are lifting the veil of anonymity which should have covered Mr. Knight's work like the work of other journalists. But this is not a matter on which we need be scrupulous, inasmuch as the veteran Editor of the *Statesman* never concealed himself behind his work. His own strong personality forced itself upon the notice of the reader in everything that he wrote, and one felt in reading it that the French practice of signing articles would have been superfluous in his case. The habit of self-assertion grew upon him greatly in his later years, until sometimes a *Statesman* leader read like an exchange of confidences between the Nestor amongst Anglo-Indian journalists and his readers. It originated, as any one who looked carefully at his work could see, not in an undue self-consciousness, but in the intense personal conviction which swayed his work. Between this and the much rarer faculty of mental "detachment" which is deemed an essential qualification for impersonal journalism there is, of course, as much difference as there is between light and darkness, and for the latter kind of journalism, which finds its exemplars in the great London dailies, Mr. Knight would have been constitutionally unfitted. He had his gospel to preach, and he preached it with an earnestness which would often have been more effective than it was if it had been tempered by considerations of practical expediency. His criticism sometimes, indeed, lost weight through the over-abundant energy with which it was presented. Sir Roger de Coverley's amiable maxim that there was usually a good deal to be said on both sides of a case must often have seemed incomprehensible to a writer who seldom appeared able to realize that there was more than one. The habit of mind, too, which led Mr. Knight to place the presumption against the official classes in any controversy between the governors and the governed deprived much of his criticism of the weight which intrinsically attached to most of the things that he wrote. Many who appraised highly the quality of his work and respected the impulses which moved and directed it must have felt that the tone of it deprived it of half its efficacy. Had the patient labour of his long life, carried on as it often was under discouragement of many kinds, been infused with a more persuasive spirit, he would have achieved results more commensurate with the marked intellectual excellence of his work. If, however, we are obliged to say of Mr. Knight that he had the defects of his qualities, we are glad also to say that his qualities were greater than his defects, and will make larger claims upon the public memory. There is not an English journalist in India who will not recognize in him a man who was a credit to his order, and who in all that relates to industry, thoroughness, and unflinching devotion to the public good will deserve to be kept in honoured remembrance.

WHEN a few days since, drawing attention to the endeavour now being made by the London Council to introduce the principle known in America as betterment, by which the owners of property benefited by public improvements made at the cost of the ratepayers are obliged to contribute to the outlay by which they have profited, we stated that the principle had been long in operation in France, though it had escaped attention in England, until its advantages had been recognised in America. In a recent number of the *Times* will be found the text of the law promulgated under Napoleon I. on the 16th of September 1807, which laid down with great clearness and precision the purpose and application of the principle in question. Article 30 is as follows:—"When by the opening up of new streets by the formation of new open spaces by the construction of quays, or by any other public work, departmental or communal, private properties have acquired a notable increase of value, such properties shall incur the obligation to pay an indemnity which shall be equal to the value of the one-half the advantages so acquired." There has been a warm controversy in respect to the application of this principle, but even those who are most unfriendly to it object are not so to the principle itself, which is admitted to be reasonable and sound, but to the difficulty of applying it without inflicting hardship on the owners of property which is improved against their will. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who was the English Minister for Public Works under a former administration, strongly supports the practical application of the principle in whatever way experience may show that the minimum of inconvenience may be occasioned. He points out that municipal improvements are so costly when the whole burden is borne by the ratepayers that they are averse to undertake the most necessary improvements. But if it came to be understood that the properties which are benefited will share half the cost, and that contributions could be levied on them, we should see new streets made where needed, narrow streets widened, slums removed and replaced by healthful dwellings, and open spaces created in the midst of crowded localities requiring light and air. The good results obtained by the application of the principle in America were stated to the Royal Commission on the housing of the poor in 1885 by Mr. Mayer of New York. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was also examined, and gave evidence before the Commission. He was cross-examined by Lord Salisbury, who desired to bring into relief the objections which might be urged to the introduction of the principle in England. A good deal of misapprehension and alarm, giving rise to much excited protest in the *Times*, has been occasioned by the hasty statement of a member of the London County Council that betterment means that where an additional value of £100 a year resulted to a particular house from a public improvement, the Council would claim the hundred a year from the proprietor as a permanent charge on his property, if it were not redeemed within a certain number of years by the payment of the capitalised value of the increment. This is not at all what is proposed. It is expressly declared that in no case shall the properties which have benefited be required to contribute more than one-half the total cost, and that no building shall pay more than half the enhanced value acquired by it. When the benefits have been diffused over a wide area, the quota of each beneficiary will be very light. This limitation was provided for in the French law of 1807 as seen above; it has been observed in the United States, and it is proposed to embody it in the legislation when the principle is asked for by the London County Council.

HINDU feeling has been greatly exercised during the past few days by allegations which make a certain official in Gujerat appear responsible for grave ill-treatment of the dead body of a Brahmin woman. But if our European readers will turn to the report of an inquest which appeared in our paper yesterday they will see that it is not the Brahmin community alone who have reason to complain of the illtreatment of their dead. An Englishman, much respected in the society to which he belonged, falls upon the pavement in one of the leading thoroughfares in Bombay. European constables go to his help, and a crowd gathers round. No one is able for some time to say if he is alive or dead, and it seems to occur to no one to take him to the hospital to see if he is past reviving. When, however, it is certain that the poor man is as dead as Julius Cæsar, the loiterers one by one disappear, and the dead man is left to himself with the stars to cover him. Belated passers-by on their way home saw the body lying on the pavement, and they went their way, wondering how it came about that an unburied Englishman could have been left on the pavement in front of a leading Bombay hotel. When daylight came it still lay where it had fallen, and, some slight covering apart, as it had fallen. At eight o'clock, when the town had been astir for a couple of hours, and the sun was beginning to get high in the heavens, the poor neglected body was removed, after having lain on the pavement for not less than eight hours. There is no Brahmin pride of race and caste for us to appeal to upon this discreditably melancholy business, but there is the respect of Europeans for their own dead. We should like to know by what unhappy accident that has been so rudely violated.

THE double function that was performed yesterday afternoon by Lord and Lady Reay signalizes two interesting and valuable additions to the provision made in this city for the medical aid of women and children. The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Governor yesterday, will be one of the most useful of Sir Dinshaw's many benefactions to the city. The Avabai Home for Nurses will supply one of the urgent needs of the hospital to which it is to be attached, and it will in addition keep alive the memory of a young lady whose early death has been widely mourned in Bombay society. Sir George Birdwood, in his introduction to Mr. Sorabji Jehangir's "Representative Men of India," makes a graceful and feeling reference to Miss Bhownuggree, whose name is perpetuated in that home. Referring to her visit to England in 1886, in company with her brother, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Sir George says: "She was then only sixteen years of age, but her youthful beauty, amiability, and perfect refinement of manner, and high intelligence and scholarly accomplishments, won all hearts at first sight, and brought her a thousand unpremeditated welcomes from every part of the United Kingdom, where she was probably more widely known than in India, and where her premature death has been as sincerely deplored as by her own lovingly appreciative people in Bombay." Sir George Birdwood has here appropriately anticipated the feeling which found expression in yesterday's ceremony. The Nurses' Home, it should be explained for the benefit of some of the native public who, we are told, have a very vague conception of its purposes, is not for dhais, but for nurses engaged in the adjoining hospital. It constitutes one-half the benefaction which Mr. Bhownuggree has made in his sister's memory. Another Rs. 15,000 remain for the purposes of an Avabai Hall, which is to be erected as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

IT is generally understood that when Colonel Walter, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana, goes home this year, his place will be taken by Colonel Trevor, Commissioner at Ajmere.

FROM February 1 the charge per word on messages to Europe and Great Britain will be reduced by two (half four) annas via Turkey Teheran or Suez.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY, accompanied by Lord Reay and Lieut. Pinhey, A.-D.-C., laid the foundation-stone of the Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses, near the J. J. Hospital, last evening. On the completion of the ceremony their Excellencies proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the Sir D. M. Petit Hospital for Women and Children. After laying the foundation-stone H. E. Lord Reay, in the course of some remarks he made, dwelt on the importance of having trained native nurses in this country. As their Excellencies drove off, they were lustily cheered by those assembled to witness the ceremonies.

THE members of the European Civil Service in Bombay met last evening in the Town Hall for the purpose of forming a Central Committee of the European Civil Service Association in Bombay. Sir Henry Morland, who presided, referred to the different points of redress in regard to their furlough pay and pensions the Association was formed to obtain. It was unnecessary for him to refer to them at length, but they had reason to hope when next the matter was brought up in Parliament, the minority in which Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. King found themselves on the last occasion would become a majority. Resolutions were then passed in favour of the formation of the Association, for the purpose of promoting and protecting their interests and bringing their cases to the notice of Parliament. Secondly, thanking Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge and other members of Parliament, who had supported them and the London Committee for the efforts they were making on behalf of the Services. Thirdly, that the draft petition circulated to all European officers of the Civil Services in the Bombay Presidency should be adopted and immediate steps taken to obtain signatures. A committee having been elected for the year, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. The meeting will be fully reported in to morrow's issue.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, says *Truth*, Prince Albert Victor is to leave Bombay, on his return to England, on March 28. The Prince is to attend the German autumn manœuvres this year, which are to be held in the neighbourhood of Mayence.

SOME one writes to the *World*:—Considerable surprise is expressed in India at the recent selection of Major-General Æneas Perkins for a divisional command. Not only is General Perkins an engineer, but he is one who has devoted himself principally to engineering, having been for years associated with the Public Works Department. It is thought that whilst search was being made for a successor to Sir Charles Gough, one might have been found who had stronger claims, on the score of purely military service and command.

LADY DUFFERIN'S first reception at the British Embassy, Rome, was very brilliant, says the *World*; all the le

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE NYASSALAND DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Major Serpa Pinto has received orders to remain at Mosambique until the state of Portugal is quieter.

ILL-FEELING IN PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

It is reported that British subjects located in Lorenzo Marques and other Portuguese Colonies in Africa are subjected to much ill-usage and insult.

THE FRENCH BYE-ELECTIONS.

PARIS, JAN. 27.

The results of the bye-elections in Lorient and Valognes were declared to-day.

The two vacancies, caused by the unseating of Count Dillon and M. Dumesnildot, prominent Boulangists, have been filled by Republicans.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES,

LONDON, JAN. 27.

A jute cargo *ex* s. s. Pythomene, from Calcutta, ignited at Brooklyn. The vessel was scuttled in order to save her, but the damages are estimated at five thousand pounds.

The British ship Loch Moidart has been wrecked off the coast of Holland, thirty of the crew being drowned.

The steamer Irex foundered off the Needles, eight men being drowned.

Countless other fatalities are reported to have occurred along the coast.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, JAN. 27.

The anniversary of the Emperor William's birthday was celebrated here quietly, the Kaiser receiving the Princes, Generals, and other high Officers of State.

[In Bombay the German cruiser Carola fired a royal salute, and this vessel and the English war-ships in harbour were decorated with flags throughout the day.]

DR. PETER'S SAFETY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Letters received in Berlin from Major Wissmann confirm the report of Dr. Peter's safety.

DESTRUCTIVE GALES IN ENGLAND.

* LONDON, JAN. 26.

Phenomenal gales continue in all parts of the Kingdom.

Floods in Swaledale have destroyed many bridges and swept large numbers of sheep and cattle.

Huge seas sweep the coasts, doing immense injury to esplandes, piers, &c., and inflicting damages to the extent of many thousands of pounds.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

A mob attacked and stoned the carriage of Mr. M. Biddulph, Unionist Member for South Herefordshire, as he was returning with Lady Biddulph from a political meeting at Ledbury.

Her ladyship's face was badly injured.

THE COMINO CHANNEL.

H. M. S. Penguin has been detailed for the re-survey of the Comino Channel, where H. M. S. Sultan stranded.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Grafton, ex-M.P., and head of one of the principal Manchester cotton firms, died to-day.

* Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DESTRUCTIVES GALES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

A tremendous gale, accompanied by deluges of rain, has prevailed in the south of Ireland, doing great havoc.

The river Shannon has overflowed its banks and completely devastated the country around Limerick.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

The text of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and America, which is still before the Senate, has been published, and expressly exclude extradition for political offences.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, JAN. 26.

The Egyptian surplus for last year amounts to £1,96,000 ; the reserve fund has been increased by £4,20,000.

INCREASE OF FIGHTING MATERIALS IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, JAN. 26.

The Servian Government demands of the Skuptschina an extra credit of two million florins for guns and ammunition.

SAD DEATH A TELEGRAPH-MASTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

Mr. E. D'Cunha, officiating telegraph-master of Negapatam, went out for a stroll on Friday evening. His dead body was found badly bruised, bearing signs of a severe struggle, and almost entirely stripped of its clothing. He leaves a wife and six children.

THE MOHUNT OF TIRUPATI.

The case against the Mohunt of Tirupati has closed, excepting the Judge's summing up, which commences to-morrow.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Colonel Guthrie, Inspector-General of Police, takes six months' sick leave to Europe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Lombardy (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats steady.

Good Dhollera ..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market is firm, hardening tendency inspired by Cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8½ „	6s. 7½d.
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44 13-16d. pr

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 27.

Consequent on the rise of exchange, telegraphic rates from India to England are to be lowered forthwith.

THE CENSUS AND THE LEPERS.

Special attention will probably be directed to the numbering of lepers during the coming census operations.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

When Colonel Lindsay, R.E, goes home in the spring, Mr. J. Craik, the Traffic Manager, will succeed him as Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

There is only the distance of a hundred yards or so now left to separate the working parties in the Khojak tunnel, so the heading will be driven through within a very short time.

THE ASSAM RAILWAY.

The contract between the Secretary of State and Sir Theodore Hope's Syndicate for the Assam Railway will be signed within the next few weeks.

THE MADRAS-PENANG CABLE.

The final terms having now been settled the new submarine cable from Madras to Penang will be laid in the course of the next two years. It will pass south of the Nicobars, thus avoiding the reefs which cut the present cable.

THE NORTH-WEST RAILWAY.

Captain Kunhardt, R.E., goes to Lahore as deputy manager on the North-West Railway, when the Tirhoof line is made over to the Bengal and North-Western Company.

THE CALCUTTA JUDGES AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES.

Justices Tottenham, Trevelyan, and Beverley, of the Calcutta High Court, are all likely to go on furlough within the next two months, Mr. Justice Tottenham probably retiring after the vacation. Messrs. Rampini and Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, and C. H. Hill, of the Allahabad Bar, may be again nominated to officiate.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXCHANGE RATE.

It was whispered at a late stage of the recent banquet to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in Calcutta that the Viceroy had promised to recommend a rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee as the minimum at which Uncovenanted Service pensions should be remitted home hereafter.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

Mr. Robert Knight, the well-known editor of the *Statesman*, died in Calcutta this morning. Mr. Knight has been ailing some time, and his death is deplored by a large number of relations and friends.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT *GAZETTE* ON NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 27.

The following is a translation of a special *Gazette*, issued by the Nizam's Government yesterday, after the death of the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk :—

Order by his Excellency the Minister in the Political and Financial Department, dated the 4th Jamadi-us-Sain 1307H.

His Excellency the Minister expresses his deep and sincere sorrow and regret at the death of Nawab Meer Saadut Ali Khan Ghuyur Jung Shujaa-ud-Dowla, Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, which melancholy event took place at six o'clock this morning. Whether those claims be considered which the father of the deceased had upon this State or the personal merits, refinement, qualifications, and services of the deceased himself be borne in mind, this occurrence is certainly a public calamity which has unfortunately fallen upon this State, as his Excellency Sir Asman Jah Bahadoor had an heartfelt attachment for the father of the deceased, and a special friendship with the deceased himself, and as he has a sincere sympathy for the family to which the deceased belonged, and which has during a short period suffered so many repeated misfortunes, he is at a loss to find words to express the real pain and grief he feels at the present blow, which is the heaviest of all this premature and heart-rending death has truly deprived the Minister of his sincere friend, the State of an illustrious nobleman, and the Government of an able and an honourable officer. His Highness also is pleased to express his sincere sorrow at this sad event and his princely sympathy with the family of the deceased. One day's leave is granted to-day in all Government offices at the head-quarters in Hyderabad and in the districts on the day when this Order reaches there.

AN ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

A meeting of the Armenian community of Calcutta was held last evening at the local college, with Mr. Gasper in the chair. The following resolutions were passed :—

1.—That an association be established, to be called the Armenian Association of Calcutta, for the purpose of protecting the interests and advancing the welfare of the Armenians in India, Armenia, and elsewhere.

2.—That the Association affirm the desirability of an equal distribution of its moral and material support and aid between communities or associations of Armenians out of India, who may at any time be suffering most from oppression in the furtherance of the political, moral, and material welfare of Armenians in India.

3.—That this meeting resolves that the Association shall consist of Armenians, who will be invited to subscribe sums according to their means, such subscriptions not to be less than one rupee.

PENSION TO A PUISNE JUDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction the retiring pension of twelve hundred pounds a year, payable according to the official rate of exchange, to Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, late Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 10, 1890.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col V C Fisher, RA (late Bengal).	Lieut J Vans-Agnew, M S C
Lieut-Col H Paterson, BSC	Surg A F Ferguson, Bo Med Estab
Mr J Peters, B	Mr E H C Walsh, Bo
Mr H Marsh, B	Mr A Steward, Bo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col C E D Branson, B Inf	Mr G Hughes, B Cov
	Mr G A Tweedy, B Cov
Col W G Smith, B Inf	Mr A Elliot, B
Lieut-Col A M Bruce, B Inf	Mr C L Harrison, B
	Capt F R H Chapman, Bo SC
Capt H E K Waldron, B S C	Mr J Setterfield, Bo
Capt D W Hickman, BSC	Mr H J Landon, Bo
Capt A C McDonnell, B RR	3rd Grade Officer T E Eluardes, Indian Marine
Surg J F Twohy, B Med Estab	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col R Atkins, B Inf 19 days	Mr R G Kennedy, B, 40 days' furl
Col A L H Holmes, BSC 6 mo	Col H C Stevens, M Cav, 7 days
Major O C Radford, BSC 1 mo	Mr St T D Sweet, M, 6 mo med cert
Capt E H Rodwell, BSC 72 days	Col C Swinhoe, Bo SC, 178 days
Lieut R E Grimston, BSC 3 mo	Capt J W Gordon, Bo SC, 6 mo
Mr W Blennerhassett, B Cov, 3 mo med cert	Surg-Major S J Goldsmith Bo Med Estab, 6 mo
Mr H J Strickland, B, 3 mo med cert	Mr W Lane, Bo, 3 mo, med cert
Mr A H Davis, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave on med cert	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

THE public appearances in the Metropolis of her Majesty are now so few and far between that the semi-official announcement of her inability to open Parliament this year has caused some disappointment, accompanied with regret at the cause. Any lady of advanced years, even though she did not suffer from rheumatism, might naturally shrink from the ordeal of a most fatiguing function at a time of the year when the weather in London is generally as bad as it can be. Added to the usual discomforts there is the influenza scare, which, it is believed, has had something to do with the decision come to by the Queen. The rheumatism is not a thing that has only just attacked the Sovereign, and it is understood that the date of the resumption of Parliamentary business was fixed to suit the Royal convenience. However, there was no pressing need that an earlier day than the 11th of February should be chosen, and with this terrible influenza invaliding Cabinet Ministers as well as lesser mortals it is perhaps as well that the Houses do meet a little later than usual. So far Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chaplin are the only two members of the Government *hors de combat*, but the malady spreads so rapidly that no one would be surprised any morning to read that the whole of her Majesty's Ministers were incapacitated. Almost the only section of the community that has hitherto escaped is Royalty. A day or two ago it was reported in some of the papers that Prince George and his sisters had been attacked ; this fortunately for their Royal Highnesses proved to be untrue, but some of the Prince of Wales' household, including Sir F. Knollys, are on the sick list. Among other sufferers are the private secretaries, who have been at Hatfield to assist the Premier in attending to urgent State business. The Opposition is also represented among the influenza-stricken portion of the population by among others Earl Spencer.

All sorts of theories are being advanced to account for the origin of the epidemic, and as usual the doctors differ. The most ingenious, some might say far-fetched, suggestion is that put forward with so much elaborateness by a correspondent of the *Times*. According to this writer the evil is to be traced to the disastrous floods that have of late caused such a large destruction of life in the Chinese Empire. Countless millions of organic spores developed in the marshy water of the flooded area, "thick with the manure and refuse of a dense population," would, he argues, be carried into the air and disseminated by the strong winds which there prevail. "The rapid spread of the present illness is probably due to the increased facilities of swift travelling, and the great increase of trade by which infected goods are transported from eastern to western Europe in a few days." He considers that the strong and general north-east wind may have had something to do with the general appearance of the disease in the chief cities of Europe in December. If that is so, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, for the doctors, great and small, never had such prosperous times as the present. Nervous people, if they feel at all out of sorts, imagine that they are victims of Russian influenza, and immediately summon medical aid, to the great profit of the busy medicos. One of the latter told a friend of mine that he had been called in to see six persons for the fashionable complaint, not one of whom had Russian influenza or any other illness, unless a too lively imagination can be so described. Some large employers of labour have noticed that men paid by piece-work are somehow or other not affected, while those who receive fixed weekly wages are particularly susceptible. At this season it is always very pleasant to Londoners to get into the country for a few days, and cynics, who do not know what the new illness is, attribute to the want of a holiday, the fact that so many permanent officials in Whitehall and elsewhere have discovered themselves to be under "the influence of influenza."

Considering that we are so near the opening of Parliament it is surprising that so little attention is being paid to the probable character of the coming session. The forecasts, with which we are accustomed to amuse ourselves a few weeks before the gathering together of the Faithful Lords and Commons, are fewer than usual, and as a rule of second-rate importance. The only exception to the rule is the slight stir, caused a day or two ago by the prediction of the *Times*, that Mr. Goschen would dispose of his magnificent surplus by abolishing school-fees and striking a penny off the income-tax. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always been what is called a "*Times* man" it was supposed in many quarters that the article referred to was directly inspired by him. The general opinion now appears to be that the *Times* was only guessing on the basis of Lord Salisbury's remarks at Nottingham respecting "assisted" education. This is a ticklish question—almost as ticklish as the endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland—and if Lord Salisbury's Government have really decided to give England the benefit of free or State education they must be careful how they go to work or they may burn their fingers very badly. Next to the proceedings instituted by Captain O'Shea against Mr. Parnell, almost the only other topic of conversation in political circles is the bomb thrown into the Liberal camp by Mr. Asquith who wishes his leaders to proclaim *urbi et orbi* exactly what their scheme of Home Rule really is.

As to the Irish leader, the disposition originally shown by his opponents to make capital out of his new difficulties has been checked, perhaps from head-quarters. The wiser heads among the Conservatives see the folly of believing all that is said against Mr. Parnell. The unlamented Mr. Pigott has a successor. The silly and badly written letter, purporting to have been sent by the Irish leader to the Ennis Board of Guardians, bore on its face marks of spuriousness, but it was accepted as genuine by many persons here, Liberal as well as Conservatives. Although some people on this side of St. George's Channel may be inclined to consider Mr. Parnell a sinner before the case is proved, it would seem from the resolutions published every day that faith in him is still pretty strong in Ireland.

Although Mr. Richard Eve is still in the field, matters in Central Finsbury have taken a turn that may possibly lead to an amalgamation of the Liberal forces in favour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. A large previsional committee of electors, anxious to secure Mr. Dadabhai's return, are promoting a series of ward meetings for the establishment of a new caucus or council to take the place of the old Liberal Association whose powers ceased some time ago. The first of the meetings was held on Tuesday night, and passed off successfully. It remains to be seen what steps will be taken by Mr. Eve's friends in view of the fresh development of the situation. What are the Liberal leaders doing? If only out of gratitude to Mr. Dadabhai for the party capital they made out of his name twelve months ago, one would have thought that if they could not make his path smooth in Central Finsbury, they might find him a safe seat elsewhere. Mr. Dadabhai, owing largely to the tremendous advertisement given to him by the Marquis of Salisbury, continues to be in great request as a lecturer, and if he accepted all the invitations that reach him, his hands would be pretty full. On the 16th of February he is to give one of the new series of addresses arranged for by the National Sunday League, the subject being the vague but comprehensive one of "India." A little later he is to deliver a lecture before the members of one of the democratic bodies in Sir Charles Dilke's old constituency.

The many Bombay friends of Sir George Birdwood will hear with pleasure that the Council of the British Association has invited him to accept the presidency of the Anthropological Section at their Leeds meeting next September. The compliment paid to the president of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts is one of which any scientific man, however eminent, might be proud, and in this instance it may be said to indirectly reflect honour upon Bombay, for if I am not mistaken it was in your Presidency that Sir George Birdwood, whilst still a young Army doctor, began those studies that he has since continued with such zeal and energy.

I am authorized by Lord Harris to say that Colonel Rhodes is coming to Bombay with the new Governor. I telegraphed you several weeks ago that the post of Military Secretary had been offered by Lord Harris to the gallant Colonel, who was then in Africa, with which country his name is so prominently associated in more ways than one. I hear that the dinner to be given to Lord Harris on the eve of his departure by his friends and neighbours, is exciting a great deal of interest throughout the County of Kent. Your new Governor is extremely popular among all who know him, and it is doubtful if the spacious Whitehall Room at the Hotel Metropole will be large enough to accommodate all who desire to join in doing honour to Lord Harris. Although Mr. Akers Douglas, the principal whip of the Conservative party, is taking a leading part in the arrangements of the banquet, he is acting more in his private capacity as a neighbour than as a political sympathiser. The Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Earl Sydney, who is a Liberal of the Liberals among peers, would have presided if his health and infirmities—he is four years older than Mr. Gladstone—permitted. In Lord Sydney's absence, the chair will be taken by another distinguished Kentish nobleman and colleague of the Governor-designate, Viscount Cranbrook, the Lord President of the Council. This week's issue of the *Illustrated London News* contains a portrait of Lord Harris. With the exception that his lordship looks in the picture more serious than he ordinarily does in person the likeness is excellent.

It seems after all that we are to have a Watkin Tower if a Watkin Tunnel is deferred to the dim and distant future. In response to the applications of the promoter and his friends, nearly 250 designs have been sent, some of them being from foreigners. The idea is copied from the French, and it would be curious if the accepted design is one of those executed by Frenchmen. In that case to make the thing perfectly complete, it would only be necessary to procure the materials and the workmen from Paris. Sir Edward Watkin, we all know, is nothing if he is not original and patriotic.

To-day is the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Penny Postage, and the event is being celebrated by the publication in all the daily papers of articles in praise of Rowland Hill, the originator of one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the pubic. This is all very well, but surely so important a jubilee should have been made a little more of. Mr. Raikes may be a good administrator, and he certainly has proved himself a shrewd city director, but he lacks imagination. People say that if the lamented Henry Fawcett had still been presiding over the fortunes of St. Martin's le Grand, so eventful a day as this would not have been allowed to pass without any official recognitions. They do these things better in France. Some persons will be inclined to regret that Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the Apostle of Imperial Penny Postage, is not in England to "improve the occasion."

Those who anticipated that the Cleveland Street Scandals would all be forgotten before Parliament re-assembles, must now be prepared to admit that they were mistaken. We are now within a month of the new Legislative Session, and there is much more talk in the Political Clubs about Mr. Labouchere's threatened action than there is about the programme of the Government. The proceedings now pending at Bow Street Court are attracting considerable attention not unmixed with astonishment at some of the "disclosures" made by the witnesses for the prosecution. For instance, a great many people, not quite so well informed about the facts as the senior member for Northampton, are surprised to learn that Scotland Yard has been in possession of the facts or some of them upwards of six months. Mr. Parke, the journalist, who is awaiting his trial at the Old Bailey for publishing a libel on the Earl of Euston, has been a constant attendant in Mr. Vaughan's court since the commencement of the hearing, and yesterday he caused a certain sensation by producing some letters alleged to have been written by the fugitive Hammond. Mr. Parke offered to hand in further letters and photographs. Whatever be the result of the investigation now in progress, it is manifest that the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. For the sake of innocent men, the guilty persons must, if they remain in the country, be brought to justice. As some of the names persistently mentioned are those of well-known Members of Parliament who probably are aware of what is being said about them, they, if, as everybody hopes may be the case, are the victims of false reports, will no doubt join in any efforts that may be made in the House of Commons to secure the punishment of the offenders whatever their station in life may be. If what a well-informed correspondent writes this morning be correct, we are threatened with another great scandal. The Scotland Yard authorities, he writes, have in hand just now an investigation in the West End of a very delicate character upon which some light may be expected soon to be thrown in the Police Courts. He further tells us that in this connection as well as with reference to the Cleveland-Street affair two persons well-known in society have within the last ten days quitted England, and that rumours of further intended disappearances are strangely ripe.

I understand that the members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association now in this country intend to give a banquet to some of their principal Parliamentary friends. It is proposed that the affair shall take place in London next month, I presume after the opening of the Session. I do not suppose that any of her Majesty's Judges are likely to be invited, but should there happen to be any members of the Bench among the guests, it may be safely predicted that they will not follow the example of their learned and super-sensitive brother of Bombay, who was so shocked by Mr. Henry S. King's temerity in daring to speak disrespectfully of the powers that be. The action of Mr. Justice Parsons, on the occasion referred to, has been and is being much commented upon in Anglo-Indian circles here. I have talked to many persons on the subject including members of Mr. Parson's own branch of the public service, and all deprecated the course he thought it not unbecoming to take.

It was to be expected that Mr. Labouchere would not view the ostentatious patronage of the Hyderabad Deccan settlement by the *Times* with approval or even with equanimity. Mr. Labouchere does not forget the many things he heard, both in the House of Commons' Committee Room and at Twickenham. All he heard made him very wroth with Abdul Huk and Messrs. Watson, Winter, Batten and Co. In *Truth* of this week, therefore, some adverse comments are to be found, not so much with regard to the Asman Jah settlement—that is considered to be as good a way out of a bad business as could, perhaps, be found—but to the folly of the *Times* in puffing such a concern. In view of all that transpired before Sir Henry James it is passing strange that Mr. Walter and Mr. Buckle should let the *Times* be used in the way described. It is not a rash prophecy which alleges that although much has been heard of the Deccan Mining Company, much more will be heard before it passes into the limbo of dead things.

Sir Henry Morland when he was at home last summer, seems to have made a favourable impression on the Freemasons with whom he came into fraternal contact. The writer of "Facts for Freemasons" in the *St. Stephen's Review*, in the course of some observations on the recent masonic banquet to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in Bombay, remarks of the worthy Grand Master :—"Sir Henry Morland, although perhaps not personally known to many members of the craft in this country, is a noticeable figure in masonic circles. I remember meeting him at the ceremony of the consecration of the Scots Lodge in Crane Court, Fleet Street, some time in July last, and was particularly impressed by the flood of his post-prandial eloquence. The genial Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is, in fact, an excellent after-dinner speaker, almost as good, I might say, as the Grand Secretary of England, Colonel Shadwell H. Clerk, who is recognized far and wide as second to none in this respect. Colonel Clerk and Sir Henry Morland, are both honorary members of the Scots Lodge, the members of which are consequently to be congratulated upon possessing the society (*sic*) of two most impressive speakers." Sir Henry must consider himself fortunate. It is not everyone who comes to England with a reputation for eloquence acquired in India whose deserts are so handsomely recognized. When Sir Henry Morland has had enough of beautiful Bombay he will, I have no doubt, be gladly welcomed to the inner circle of masons at home, the desire of all aspiring members of the universal brotherhood.

CRICKET.

MR. VERNON'S TEAM *VS.* THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

YESTERDAY the first innings of the match between Mr. Vernon's English Team and the Bombay Gymkhana was played of in the Maidan. Play was commenced at about 11-30 a.m., by which time a very large crowd had assembled to witness the game, the Parsees being present in very large numbers. The visitors won the toss and elected to bat, Messrs. Walker and Lawson-Smith being sent in first. The partnership of these two was unbroken for a long time, although the latter did not do very much towards increasing the score, Walker doing most of the run-getting. Smith was eventually taken very smartly by Nicholson at the wicket off one of Anderson's balls. Nicholson deserves great credit for the way in which he kept wicket for his side, and was directly responsible for the dismissal of no less than three of the English team. Gibson succeeded Smith, and he and Walker kept together for a considerable time, making things pretty lively, and raised the score by leaps and bounds. In justice to the local team it must be mentioned that they fielded admirably, Gould and Edyvean being particularly active and being the means of saving several runs. The ground was as hard and fast as it possibly could be, and any ball that passed an infield was almost certain of putting four to the credit of the batting side. Walker played a fine free game and looked as if he intended carrying out his bat, but fell a victim to a deceptive ball sent down by Raikes when his score had reached 57. Gibson was joined by Vernon, and the two batsmen played a very fast game for some time, almost every ball being productive of runs. After Vernon had compiled 18 he was stumped by Nicholson in playing forward to a ball of Steel's. Philipson, the next man in, was soon dismissed by Steel, Hornsby and Von Donop succeeding him. Gibson, who was in fine form, was then stumped by Nicholson, and was succeeded by De Little, who exhibited some very good play and succeeded in carrying out his bat for a well-played 22. Leathem, Curzon, and Tapling made nominal scores, and the whole of the English team were dismissed for 253 runs at about 4 o'clock. The Gymkhana then went in, Steel and Fyffe being the pioneers. They kept together for some time, and after the former had contributed 13 to the score, he placed one of Hornsby's balls in Von Donop's hand. Barton who succeeded was dismissed without adding anything to the score, Wilkins and Hornby also losing their wickets for nominal scores. When time was called, the Gymkhana had lost four wickets for forty runs.

The following are the particulars of the game :—

Mr. Vernon won the toss and sent his opponents into the field. Lawson-Smith and Walker were the two pioneers of the visitors with Steel trundling from the station end. Lawson-Smith scored two off Steel's second ball, the rest of the over being unproductive. Macbeth bowled from the Pavilion end, and allowed Walker to score two off his first with a neat cut. Shortly after the same player scored three in a similar manner. When Steel handled the ball, Walker with a fine drive for four brought ten up on the board. Macbeth then sent down a maiden, but Steel allowed Walker to increase the score by two in singles, Macbeth following up with another maiden. Steel's first was again roughly handled by Walker, who sent it over the boundary, and scored two two's, immediately after bringing 20 up. Macbeth sent down another maiden, and Raikes went on in place of Steel, allowing Walker to slip his first ball for one. Two more were put on in singles, and Smith with a snick for four brought the notch to 30. In the next over Walker put one of Macbeth's away very neatly for five. Anderson then relieved Macbeth, and had his first ball sent over the boundary which raised the score to 40. Walker then cut a ball of Raikes' very prettily for four, and shortly after Lawson-Smith was caught at the wicket by Nicholson, (1 for 48). Gibson joined Walker at the wicket and brought the half century up with a fine hit for four. Walker then drove Raikes' over the boundary for four, and scored three off the same bowler's next ball, and scoring a similar amount off a ball of Anderson's brought 60 upon the board. He then cut one of Raikes' for four in his usual neat manner, and drove the same bowler for two neat balls. Gibson drove one of Anderson's for three. Walker doing the same immediately after. Shortly after 80 was telegraphed, Walker was clean bowled by Raikes, after having compiled 57 runs, (2 for 80). Vernon was the next man in, who drove the first ball he received into the tent for four, Barton having relieved Anderson of the ball. Some steady cricket then ensued, and Steel resumed bowling in place of Raikes, just as the century went up. Vernon was stumped by Nicholson, having put 18 together with careful cricket. Phillipson succeeded, and returned a hot one to Steel, which he refused to hold. Shortly after the new man was dismissed, clean bowled by Steel, (4 for 104). Hornsby joined Gibson, and as 110 was telegraphed, Hornsby returned a very easy one to Steel who refused it. The next ten were put together with steady cricket, and Macbeth went on again in place of Barton. The board soon showed 130, and the two batsmen continued to hit freely, the next ten being put together in quick time. Raikes then took the leather from Steel, and had his first ball driven finely for three, shortly after which Gibson drove one of his balls splendidly for five, bringing the score to 150. Raikes then went on and clean bowled Hornsby in his first ball. Von Donop succeeded and Anderson relieved Macbeth of the bowling. Gibson hit his first ball to square-leg for four, and got the board to telegraph 160. The runs were put on steadily for the next ten minutes, when Barton took to bowling from the station end. The twenty required to run the score up to 180 was made up of threes and fours, both batsmen hitting out freely, and the score stood at 187.

On play being resumed Von Donop with a fine cut for four brought 190 up. He shortly after again drove Anderson for a similar amount. Gibson followed suit, which raised the visitors' notch to 200. He tried to repeat the performance but could only score two, owing to Edyvean's fielding. Just after the next ten had been compiled Von Donop retired, having allowed one of Steel's balls to scatter his bails, (6 for 212). De Little then joined Gibson, who after some steady play was stumped by Mr. Nicholson, after having contributed 75 runs score by a very good cricket, (7 for 221). Leathem succeeded and after contributing four to the score, returned a ball to Anderson, (8 for 225). Curzon succeeded and the play assumed a very steady character. After a short time the new man was clean bowled by Steel, Tapling the last man in succeeding. The play, at this stage, became pretty lively, and with a fine drive for three to leg Tapling brought 240 up on the board. Shortly after Raikes trundled from the Pavilion end, who clean bowled Tapling. The English team were thus dismissed for 253 runs.

The following is the full score :—

MR. VERNON'S TEAM.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr J G Walker b Raikes	57
Mr E M Lawson-Smith c Nicholson b Anderson	9
Mr A E Gibson st Nicholson b Steel	73
Mr G F Vernon st Nicholson b Steel	18
Mr H Phillipson b Steel	1
Mr I H J Hornsby b Raikes	25
Major Von Donop b Steel	24
Mr E R De Little not out	22
Mr A E Leatham c Anderson	4
Hon Q M Curzon b Steel	2
T K Tapling b Raikes	8
Extras	7
Total	253

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Steel	110	75	2	5
Anderson	90	64	3	2
Raikes	60	58	2	3
Macbeth	40	16	4	0
Barton	40	33	2	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

E E Steel c Von Donop b Hornsby	13
B O Fyffe not out	14
A E Barton b Hornsby	0
A D Wilkins b De Little	8
Capt Phillips Hornsby c Leatham	5
E B Raikes, J F Edyvean, H F Nicholson, A P Gould, H Anderson, J B Macbeth	to bat
Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Hornsby	80	18	9	3
DeLittle	65	25	4	1
Leatham	15	5	0	0

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

IT is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Robert Knight, which took place at Calcutta yesterday morning. A short time ago, Mr. Knight received the news of the death of one of his sons, about nineteen years of age, in Switzerland ; and it doubtless preyed upon his mind. He had been ill for some weeks, and intended going home this year. Although for some years past Mr. Knight had transferred his services to the Bengal Presidency, and was for some time a part-proprietor and editor of the *Calcutta Statesman*, and latterly the editor of that journal, he was decidedly a Bombay man. It was in Bombay that he passed the best years of his life, and it was in Bombay that he won his laurels as one of the ablest conductors of the Indian Press. It might be truly said of him that he was, perhaps with one living exception, the father of English journalism in this country. His connection with journalism in Bombay commenced in 1852, and was continued uninterruptedly till the day of his death. During the temporary absence in England, in the year 1852, of Dr. George Buist, editor of the *Bombay Times*, an English daily journal, Mr. Knight became a frequent contributor to it until the 1st January, 1857, when he was appointed acting editor on the recommendation of Dr. Buist, who proceeded home on a year's leave of absence On his first arrival in Bombay about the year 1848, Mr. Knight was a member of the firm of Messrs. Cleverley, Knight & Company, wine merchants ; and on the failure of the firm, he became the local manager of Messrs. Zorn and Company, book-sellers, afterwards taking up the business of a broker for a time. Four months after he took charge of the *Bombay Times* in January 1857, the Indian Mutiny broke out, when Mr. Knight refused to be led away by passion and prejudice, as nearly the whole of the Indian Press was at the time ; but preserving a calm and dispassionate judgment in his public writings, he become one of the ablest supporters of the humane and discriminating policy of Lord Canning, then Governor-General. Dr. Buist hastened out to India in nine months ; and with his return the policy of the paper was for a time changed. The doctor's writing were deemed so violent that steps were taken to relieve him of the conduct of the paper, which was the property of shareholders, mostly natives. At the instance of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, a shareholder, a meeting of shareholders was held on the 23rd December 1857, for the consideration of the line of policy which should be pursued by the paper in the critical state of affairs which had arisen. Mr. Nowrojee was the chief speaker at the meeting ; and in a long address, he argued that a public journalist, the aim and object of whose writings ought to be the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the great mass of the people of this country, ought to be the last person to cast unfounded and sweeping imputations on their character ; to accuse the whole population of treachery and cruelties committed by a particular class or section of it ; and to call the whole population ferocious tigers, treacherous barbarians, and cruel savages. On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee, it was resolved "that the proprietors of the *Bombay Times* newspaper are of opinion that the recent articles, therein published by the present editor, Dr. Buist, regarding the character and conduct of the Natives of India in general, and the opinions and sentiments which the editor has therein expressed on the subject of the policy which should be adopted by Government towards the Natives generally, and the treatment of which they are deserving at the hands of Government and of Europeans, are illiberal, impolitic, and unjust, and tend to alienate the Native Chiefs and her Majesty's Native subjects from the British Government, and to excite discontent and disaffection throughout British India; and are therefore in violation of Act No. XV. of 1857. The proprietors therefore distinctly direct that Dr. Buist forthwith desist from the course which he is pursuing, and entirely change the tone and tenor of his editorial writings in these respects, so as to bring them into accordance with the general views and feelings of the proprietors, as above expressed. And further that he be called upon at this meeting to pledge himself in distinct terms so to do. The chairman, Mr. Narayen Dinanathjee, on behalf of the meeting, requested Dr. Buist, who was present, to give the pledge as set forth in the above resolution ; and on his declining to give any pledge whatever, it was further resolved "that Dr. Buist having declined to pledge himself to follow the directions contained in the foregoing resolution, and the meeting having reason to believe that he intends to continue the course which he has hitherto pursued, which is contrary to his engagement with the proprietors, in opposition to their views, and detrimental to the interests of the country at large, determines that Dr. Buist be forthwith dismissed from the situation of editor of the *Bombay Times*, and that the committee of directors be authorised to secure the services of another gentleman to fill the post." Their choice fell upon Mr. Robert Knight, whose writings had already attracted general attention ; and from the beginning of January 1858, he became the permanent editor of the paper. With fearless independence, Mr. Knight conducted the paper for two years, and advocated the same just and human policy towards the natives of the country which he first recommended as acting editor. But he found a formidable opponent in Dr. George Buist, who was forthwith rehabilitated as an editor. The Scotchmen of Bombay held a meeting the day after his dismissal, and privately subscribed sufficient capital to start another English daily newspaper ; and in a short time Dr. Buist was appointed the editor of the *Bombay Standard*. Mr. Knight was reviled and his writings were misrepresented ; but he held on the even tenour of his ways and wrote in the interest of the people of the country. With nearly the whole of the press of India arrayed against him, with unfriendly neighbours trying to misrepresent all that he wrote, he stood firm to his task, and wrote as his conscience dictated to him. There were then four daily newspapers published in Bombay—the *Bombay Times*, the *Bombay Standard*, the *Bombay Gazette*, owned and edited by Mr. John Connon, afterw

paper; and the public questions of the day were discussed in the rival journals with unusual ability. By an honest and independent course, Mr Knight made his journal a "power in the Empire" and raised the character of the Indian Press in general. As was remarked by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Second Baronet, on the occasion of presenting an address and a purse to Mr. Knight in May 1864—"It was by the attracting influence of an honest, lofty, and generous policy, that you continued to draw around you that phalanx of able and thoroughly-informed writers, who made the *Time of India* arbiter in nearly all the great questions of public policy that have been controverted for some years past."

In 1859, while in charge of the *Bombay Times*, Mr. Knight exposed the doings of the Inam Commission, of which the late Captain W. Cowper was then the head, and which was the cause of much discontent and ill-feeling in the country; and he was not satisfied until he put an extinguisher upon the department. He published an able and exhaustive exposure of the department in a pamphlet called "The Inam Commission Unmasked" which was dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for India; and so great was the effect produced by the publication, that Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, penned a minute in condemnation of the department. The private minute somehow or other reached Mr. Knight; and its publication in his journal created much sensation in the presidency and a perturbation in the Secretariat, some of the clerks wherein were suspended on suspicion of having furnished a copy of the minute to Mr. Knight. He took up one after another the questions of the Right of Adoption, the Misapplication of the Revenues of India to English purposes, the Electric Telegraph, the Indigo Dispute, the Income Tax, the License Tax, the Press Gagging Bill, the Waste Land Question, &c., all of which were handled by him with much ability. The Income Tax found in him a great opponent; and the series of letters which he addressed publicly in his own name to the late Mr. Wilson, Finance Minister, showed that there was no necessity for imposing the tax. Similarly, it might be mentioned here, that when the shroffs and bankers of the country sustained heavy losses by the conversion of the 5 per cent. Government loans into 4 per cent., in the time of the late Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Knight came forward in his own name and denounced the measure in a series of letters, published in the *Bombay Times*, which showed great natural abilities in the writer. In the celebrated Indigo Dispute, he took the part of the poor ryots, and commented severely upon the conduct of his countrymen in the other presidency. He opposed the Contract Bill, and wrote severely against Lord Canning's measure for the Sale of Waste Lands. These services of Mr. Knight were acknowledged in a public manner when he was about to leave the country in March 1864. A meeting of his friends, European and Native, was held at Mazagon Castle, on the 10th March 1864, to express to Mr. Knight "their appreciation of his conduct as a public journalist, which had so greatly tended to spread correct and useful information on many questions of great public interest, and to promote good feeling between Natives and Europeans." Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, presided on the occasion; and among the speakers at the meeting were the chairman, the Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Dr. Bhau Daji, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Sir Raymond (then Mr.) West, and Sir George (then Dr.) Birdwood. Sir Raymond West, in addressing the meeting, said among other things:—

He yielded to none in his appreciation of the generally high and liberal tone of the policy which Mr. Knight had consistently advocated, and of the ability, conscientiousness, and courage with which his views were worked out. They had been informed how Mr. Knight had introduced a new system of journalism into India, a system which, by bringing the scattered rays of knowledge and speculation to a focus, had made the newspaper, for the first time almost in this country, a true and vigorous exponent of the wants and wishes of the community. That was a difficult task; but almost more difficult was the ceaseless effort of judgment and discrimination which it must have imposed on the editor. On the members of several sections of society, Mr. Knight had peculiar claims; but he had a still higher claim on them as citizens, for his faithful and untiring exertions in behalf of all that promised to carry the Government or the community one stage further in enlightenment and civilization. On the members of the native community, Mr. Knight had claims which had been sufficiently urged, and which, indeed, no one denied; but something was due also from the European community, who, having taken up their abode in India, were bound, by a thousand links, to the field of their labours and the home of their adoption. He but expressed the general sense of the assembly, he thought, when he congratulated their chairman on his having presided on an occasion, fertile, as he trusted it might be, in great and beneficial results.

An influential committee was appointed, with Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as secretary. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was subscribed upon the spot, and it rose to nearly a lakh of rupees at the time of the presentation of a purse to Mr. Knight.

Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, was one of the subscribers to the testimonial; and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy subscribed Rs. 5,000 each. The presentation of the address and purse took place at Mazagon Castle on the 12th May 1864, when Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy read the following address:—

You are aware, Mr. Knight, that a movement has for some time been on foot for marking, ere you departed from these shores, the deep and grateful sense felt by many of the members of every class of this great community, of the benefits conferred on us and on this country, by your conduct for several years past of the *Times of India*—by the soundness of the policy you introduced, and by the ability, zeal, intelligence, and unflagging energy with which you have carried it out. Various modes were suggested by which our object might be attained, but, upon mature consideration, it appeared that the most substantial token of our appreciation, the least ostentatious as regards ourselves be most effective as regards you, would be found in the presentation of the purse, of which in the name of the committee I now beg your acceptance. We do not affect to consider it an adequate reward for the labors you have undergone and the services you have performed. For these you must seek the appropriate meed where alone you will find it, in the approval of your conscience, and in the calm and happy retrospect of weighty duties worthily discharged. But you will not, we trust on that account reject or undervalue this spontaneous expression of our regard, in the rude material form to which we are, in a manner, confined by the limitation of our resources, and the difficulty of discovering any other which would be at once effective and unobjectionable. The real worth of any testimonial consists after all, we think, much less in its intrinsic value than in the acts it commemorates and the sentiments it embodies. An offering on the altar of public worth and public duty, is sanctified by its purpose, whatever form it may assume, and regarding our tribute in this light, you will, we feel assured, prize it for its object, for the spirit in which it is offered, for the evidence it affords that, even in this remote part of her Majesty's dominions, devotion to the best interest of the Empire is not wholly unobserved or unappreciated. It is needless and would, indeed, be out out of place for us to enter into any lengthened detail of the services which we are to-day attempting, however unworthily to commemorate. The merest outline will sufficiently recall to our minds, and convey to yours, those general features of your career as a journalist, which we think demand the emphatic stamp of public approbation. You assumed the control of the *Bombay Times* at a period when, in the opinion of many, the British Empire in India seemed threatened with possible and early ruin. It was a time of panic for some, of general distrust, of universal grief, of widespread and bitter exasperation. Looking back now to those days of trial, we cannot perhaps wonder that the hour of terror, or of indignant passion, was not the hour of patient and cool discrimination; but we must all the more deeply appreciate the calm magnanimity of the minority, who, undismayed by the surrounding storm, preserved a balanced judgment and a feeling heart amid the most terrible crisis of modern history. "Clemency," that word hurled in the whirlwind of invective at Lord Canning as the most cutting epithet of scorn and reproach, has since become recognized as his noblest title to immortality. In the policy which that great ruler had the wisdom to conceive and the courage to pursue, he was anticipated by you, and working as you did with a powerful and unwearied pen upon the public opinion of your countrymen, you must share with Lord Canning the grateful acknowledgment of those natives of India, who in the hour of depression and despair, as in the hour of triumph of the British Arms, have ever been loyal subjects of a beloved and honored Sovereign. You must share with him in the gratitude of all Englishmen, alive to the true dignity of their part in history, conscious that it is a nobler function to create and to preserve than to destroy, and who would keep the glorious annals of their country free from the stain of one record of power abused, of passionate injustice, or of one drop of innocent blood shed. But when this contest of judgment and mercy against out indiscriminating and capricious vengence had been fought—nay, while the conflict was still to be fought and won—you had devised that theory of journalism which, carried out with your characteristic vigour, may fairly be reckoned as an era in the history of the Indian Press. You saw that the newspapers of the day were too narrow, not only in their sympathies and in their grasp of principles, but also in their means of information, in the varieties of thought and experience which they expressed for the great and growing wants of a wealthy, enterprising, and progressive community. We wanted broad views of general politics; we wanted an effective treatment of special subject. These wants you contrived to supply in the most effectual way. You devised means whereby information was gained from every quarter of India. You enlisted able pens. You presented us almost for the first time with an adequate and exhaustive discussion of topics, lying beyond the limited range of the life and experience of residents in the Presidency Towns. You thus raised the organ you conducted to a position of influence analogous to that of the great journals of Europe. You excited a wholesome rivalry amongst your brother journalists. You introduced a policy of wholesome liberality. It is not too much to say, that it is in a great measure owing to your example and your exertions, that the Press of India now rests on a broad basis of enlightenment and ability, which makes it worthy of the great interests with which it has to deal. But this result was brought about not only, nor even mainly, by your mere exertions, or by that practical skill which is essential to the success of all novel enterprises. No,—allowing these accomplishments their full merit, it was by the attracting influence of an honest, lofty and generous policy, that you contrived to draw around you that phalanx of able and thoroughly informed writers, who made the *Times of India* arbiter in nearly all the great questions of public policy that have been controverted for some years past. That love of justice, that firm reliance on the strength of right, which had prompted your merciful counsels during the mutiny, has never ceased to animate your public writings. Respecting man as man; dwelling more on the infinite points of resemblance, that the minute and superficial points of difference, between the members of various races and the votaries of various creeds; recognizing in all alike a capacity for virtue, for moral and intellectual expansion, which no thought can measure, you have consistently claimed for the natives of India an honest and rational appreciation, equitable treatment, Government for the benefit of the governed, free room for growth, that generous confidence which makes loyalty an impulse of love rather than the cold dictate of duty, and encouragement in every healthy development. In addressing the native community themselves, you have sought to promote that development, not by flattering their prejudices, but by reminding them of their duties, by fostering the nascent public spirit, by constantly setting before them their great responsibilities, as well as by awakening them by stirring anticipations to the possibility and prospect of a great and brilliant future for their country. The radical unity of the Indo-European races has of late become a fashionable doctrine, but honor is due to those alone who recognized it betimes, or who, indifferent to any such unity, have ever been content to rest their teachings and their policy on that deeper unity of a moral and intellectual nature, everywhere and under every complexion the same. I will not proceed further in the enumeration of the particulars which—as the distinguishing characteristics of the *Times of India* under your control—appear to us to entitle you to peculiar esteem, and a peculiar distinction. It may be that on some points you have not escaped man's inheritance of error. There are, perhaps, but few of us who have not disagreed more than once with some one or other of the doctrines you have advocated, amongst the endless series of subjects that have engaged your pen during several years of revolution. Differing thus from you on some isolated points, we can still recognize the truth, that honest and able men may on some subjects take the most opposite views; and honor him who supports his own with ability, sense, and moderation. Thinking thus, we cannot allow our occasional divergence of opinion to lessen our individual and collective appreciation of your merits. May all who assume the same duties, perform them with the same rectitude, as wisely and as well. It is not necessary to enter into any details, and it now only remains that we bid you heartily farewell. You take with you to your native country the respect and affection with which the people of India seldom fail to regard those who have worked earnestly in their behalf. Followed by these feelings, you will recollect that India still has on you the claims of friendship. It is not in India alone that her position, her people, and the measures and objects of her rulers, are misrepresented. Amongst your unbiassed countrymen at home, you may still render us good service, still plead the cause of the weak, still advocate a great and worthy policy, still with the magic touch of knowledge and truth, cause the fantastic structures of falsehood and ill-will to crumble into dust. Nay, the occasion may again arise, as it has arisen already, when your presence may be necessary to stem the torrent of prejudice, and to counsel magnanimity and imperturbable justice. In such an exigency we feel that we should not call in vain for help. Meanwhile, we will but express our hope, that the *Times of India* may remain faithful to the principles of which you made it the exponent, and that your example may raise up a succession of public writers as well disposed, if not so well able, to promote the highest interests of India, and to make its government an imperishable honor to the Nation to which Providence has assigned its rule."

Mr. Knight, in receiving the cheque, which was handed to him by Sir Jamsetjee, made an appropriate reply. On the same day an address was presented to Mr. Knight by the editors of the Vernacular Press, Gujeratee and Marathi, as well as the editors of the monthly magazines published at Bombay. The address acknowledged that Mr. Knight, having the most influential organ at his command, had applied it with equal vigour and prudence, at one time to stay the cruelty of land resumption proceedings; at another time to vindicate the cause of the indigo cultivators; at a third to suggest some of the best modes of replenishing the exhausted public coffers, and of mitigating, as far as practicable, the evils of taxation; at a fourth time to develop the natural resources of the land, and to forward the institutions and improvements which characterized this side of India; and at a fifth time to suppress, with its loud and reasonable voice, such invidous measures as the Press Gagging Act, and to allow not a single opportunity to go unimproved in affording encouragement to the Vernacular Press. In short, he had by such conduct shown to all what the press, no matter whether English or Vernacular, if well directed and actuated by honest motives, could do to secure the greatest happiness of the largest portion of mankind. Mr. Knight made a suitable reply to this second address also. In a few days later, Mr. Knight went home for a period; and on his return, resumed charge of his paper from the Rev. Mr. Gell, who was acting for him. Subsequently, in consequence of differences with his partner, Mr. Mull, Mr. Knight severed his connection with his journal, and started a cheap paper called the *Indian Statesman*, at the same time editing an Agricultural Gazette and Statistician, which received the support of Government. The *Indian Statesman* was purchased by Mr. S. L. Blanchard, barrister-at-law, but proved a failure, and was finally stopped. Mr. Knight, having gone to Calcutta, became a part proprietor and editor of the *Calcutta Statesman*, which he conducted for several years. He was offered a secretaryship to the Government of India, but declined the offer. He received a subsidy from Government for an Agricultural Gazette and Statistician, which he published in Calcutta. Some time ago, Mr. Knight's concern fell into difficulties and was sold to some wealthy native gentleman, Mr. Knight continuing as editor of the paper. The news of his death will cause general regret throughout the country, especially in Bombay, where he had many personal friends.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The German man-of-war Carola fired a Royal Salute in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany. All H. M. S. British Ships in harbour honoured the occasion by hoisting all their flags and banners, from sunrise to sunset.

Sir John Pope Hennessey now retires on a pension, and will, it is believed, enter Parliament as a Home Ruler, the Nationalists finding him a seat in Ireland. "On questions of general policy," says a contemporary, "Sir J. Pope Hennessey adheres to his Conservative opinions."

THE MORTAR IN THE TANSA DAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in to-day's *Gazette* the interesting account of the works now in progress at Tansa. The writer says that the mortar stood a pressure of 1,600 lbs. to the square inch, which is no doubt excellent for chunam, if chunam could always be relied on, but it can not.

Mr. Hawksley might have saved 20 per cent. of the cost of the Vyrnwy Dam by using hydraulic lime mortar, of which there are so many excellent and fairly reliable kinds in England, but he most properly preferred to trust to the certainty of Portland cement.

Even although the manufacturer of the Portland cement knew that it was being tested all day and every day at the works, and had no wish to send any but the most reliable material, yet one shipload was sent that had to be rejected.

Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., and myself both tested blocks taken from a pit sunk in the very centre of the Vyrnwy Dam. These little cement concrete blocks were tested by Mr. Kirkaldy in my presence, and although they must have been strained as they were cut out by hammer and chisel yet they only slightly cracked with a mean pressure of 4,584 lbs. per square inch, or nearly three times the pressure stood by the Tansa Dam mortars.

Now I should like to know who made the experiments on the Tansa mortar, for it gives a resistance to crushing three times greater than that said by the French engineers to be possessed by the lime of Theil, one of the best of the limes of France, and the one which was used in constructing the masonry dams in the Rhone Valley, to which reference is made in the article before referred to.

The Karrackwasla Dam can hardly be considered as a satisfactory work from an engineering point of view. It has never been filled, and Sir Andrew Clarke, with the approval of General Fife, writes as follows:—"The deflection of the Karrackwasla Dam at Poona, when incomplete, and about 70 feet high with 50 feet of water, was ascertained to be 1in. in a length of 500 feet."

The deflection of the Vyrnwy Dam (158 feet high) with the water within 7 feet of the top was barely perceptible with the most delicate instruments.

When I was being examined twenty years ago before the drainage and water-works committee, the late General (then Captain) Hancock, R.E., one of the committee, tried to get me to say that a masonry dam in chunam mortar might be safely made, but I declined to trust to anything for masonry dams, except masonry in Portland cement, and for confirmation of this I think I may safely refer you to your own reports of the proceedings of the committee,—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 27. RUSSEL AITKEN, M.I.C.E.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph which appears in to-day's issue of your paper we beg to inform you that the committee has decided not to take any immediate steps in the matter, since at a meeting of the committee it has been brought to its notice that a memorial from the aggrieved party has already been placed before Government, and the committee has therefore resolved to suspend further action for a fortnight, pending any orders which Government may think fit to issue in the matter.

We beg to add that the report of the proceedings which has appeared in your and some other papers is an unauthorised one, and not quite correct.—Yours, &c.,

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI.
GOCULDAS A. PAREKH.
DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

Bombay, 27th January 1889.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

The case in which Mr. Framji Cowasji Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges the editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, namely Messrs. Kaikhosroo Nowroji Kabraji and Merwanji Furdonji Marzban, with defamation, came on for hearing again before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, in the absence of Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, for the accused; Mr. Marzban and Mr. Kabraji appearing in person.

His Worship at the outset remarked that he doubted if they would be able to proceed as his interpreter was ill.

Mr. Anderson remarked that many of the witnesses were desirous of going on with the case, and there were some English-speaking witnesses who did not require the use of an interpreter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it would be very inconvenient for him to go on with the cross-examination of other witnesses, before the re-cross-examination of the complainant was completed.

His Worship adjourned the case till noon on Monday, the 3rd of March.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TREAT.

On Friday evening last the children of the Sunday School and members of the choir of St. Mary's Church, Parel, were entertained by the Rev. Dr. Evans and Mrs. Evans on the ground at the back of the Church. The proceedings opened with a processional hymn by the children and the choir, who marched round the church to where a table was provided for them. After the members and visitors had done full justice to the wholesome fare, prizes were distributed to the Sunday-School children by Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis. A new and important feature among the prizes was a silver watch, which was given to the most regular and well-behaved boy in the choir. The decision went by vote and was unanimously decided in favour of Master E. Barrett. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes the Venerable Archdeacon Lewis addressed the Sunday School and choir briefly and in appropriate terms; after which an adjournment was made to the Christmas tree, laden with pretty and useful presents. The tree was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and coloured candles. The presents were distributed by Mrs. Evans in her usual graceful manner. Before they left, the children were still further delighted at hearing that their annual picnic was to come off shortly. The evening terminated with ringing cheers for Dr. and Mrs. Evans.

THE WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LD.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee. Mr. C. A. Turner, the liquidator of the company, occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were put before the shareholders, and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Doctor, that the liquidator be authorised to compromise the claim of the company against the Bombay Flour Mill Company, Limited, and Mr. John Marshall.

Proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Jijibhoy and seconded by Mr. A. McKenzie, that the liquidator be authorised to sell the mill premises and the land belonging to the company in one or more lots.

Proposed by Mr. A. McKenzie and seconded by Mr. Manockji Nanabhoy, that the liquidator be authorized to admit (or reject) the claims sent in against the company.

The usual compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

The Ladies' Bracelet having fallen through the following will be substituted:—

"The Welsher Stakes." (Open). For all maiden horses, walers to carry 11·7; Arabs and C.-Bs. 10·7 stone; winners of Rs. 199 once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs. often 14 lbs., extra, galloway allowed 7 lbs., G. Rs. only. Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance (5 Rs.), to be taken as starting declarations, and to be received to-day at the Gymkhana by 4 p.m.

Ordinaries will be held in the Gymkhana this evening at 5·30 p.m.

J. F. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

The tie for this handicap medal was played off yesterday morning, and after an exciting match was won by Mackenzie without his points. The result was a surprise, as both parties played well, and the winner made a crack score:—

T D Mackenzie .....4 4 3 4 4 5 6 4 6 3=43—4=39
J S Burn.....4 4 3 4 4 6 5 5 8 4=47 sc.=47

THE SAD DEATH AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, in connection with the death of Charles Freeborough, Engineer at the Alliance Mill, Tardeo, who as stated in yesterday's issue, was found lying dead on the pavement by the side of the Apollo Hotel, on Saturday at midnight. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said: I made an examination of the body of the deceased at the Morgue at noon yesterday. There were no external marks of violence on the body beyond congestion of the right side and back of the head. I found that the six lower ribs on the right side were fractured. Blood issued from the nose, mouth, and ears. The heart was very large and fatty; so also was the liver. The skull was extensively fractured. The base of the skull was also extensively fractured from the front joint above the nose extending half-way along the base of the skull. From the *post-mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull. All the injuries could have been caused by a fall from a height. These injuries could not have occurred if deceased was standing on the ground and fell. There were no marks on the body to indicate that he had been beaten by a stick, or that he had been kicked.

John Buckley, a mechanic in the Britannia Mill, said: I have known the deceased for the last six years. About 8-30 p.m. the day before yesterday I met the deceased at Green and Read's Refreshment-rooms at the Apollo Bunder and played billiards with him there. When we finished our game we each had a glass of whiskey. Deceased was sober when he took that whiskey. After taking the whiskey, deceased, I, and Mr. Parkinson got into a victoria and drove to the Apollo hotel. We went up on the third floor of the hotel to Mr. Parkinson's rooms. There we each had a peg of whiskey and a cigar. We were there about an hour, when I wanted to go home. Deceased wanted to go somewhere else, and would not go home. However, I arranged to meet him at dinner at the Apollo Hotel yesterday. About 11-30 p.m. deceased and I left Parkinson's rooms together. I led the way downstairs and deceased followed me to the first landing. I went down the last staircase, thinking the deceased was following me. I bade him good-bye just as I was walking down the last staircase. As soon as I got downstairs I entered a gharry and drove straight home. We had to grope our way to the last landing. The staircase was not lighted and there was no moon. I have been friendly with the deceased ever since I have known him. I was aware that his eye-sight was failing him, especially one eye. I and the deceased never were at the Apollo Hotel together previously. I have seen the deceased use an eye-glass for reading. He was popular with his brother-engineers. No man in Bombay was better respected than he. He was lame of the left leg. The deceased wanted to go to the Grand Hotel in the Fort. He could play billiards without spectacles and could play better by gaslight than by daylight.

Joseph McDermott, Superintendent of Police in charge of A Division, said:—From information received at 1 a.m. yesterday I proceeded to the Apollo Hotel, and there on the footpath, I saw the deceased lying on his back in a pool of blood. Blood was using from his mouth. The body was not stiff. I did not ascertain whether it was cold or warm. The head was towards Colaba and the feet towards the Sailors' Home. The body was about three feet from the hotel wall, and about 4 or 5 paces from the entrance to the refreshment room, and about an equal distance to the entrance to the first set of rooms. I measured the height from the first floor to the footpath and found it was 17 feet 4 inches. The height of verandah parapet on the first floor is three feet. I saw on the ledge outside three scratches very near the edge as if made with a boot. I failed to find any external marks of violence on the body. I left it there in charge of two native policemen and Inspector Stanford. I left a lamp burning there, and had the body covered with a sheet. My orders are to leave dead bodies where they are found until the order of the Coroner are received. A person walking along that verandah would be stopped by a door which is over the refreshment room. The marks on the ledge outside which I have described, are in the immediate vicinity of the door over the refreshment room. A police ramoosse is always in charge of the Apollo Hotel, and a regular policeman is stationed in front of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. At 8 a.m., yesterday I directed the body to be removed to the Morgue in anticipation of the Coroner's sanction, and had it placed in the Municipal dead-cart, but it was not removed as I thought the Coroner was coming immediately. At 8 a.m. I thought the Coroner must be otherwise engaged. I did not place the body in the dead-cart before 8 a.m., because I was waiting the orders of the Coroner. The dead carts are used for transporting bodies to the Morgue. They are never used for the purpose of keeping bodies out of public view. The carts are in charge of the police. There is only one in Bombay, and it is intended for the Water Police for bodies found floating in the sea. But it is also used for transporting bodies from all places whenever the Coroner directs the removal of bodies to the Morgue.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Charles Freeborough was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a balcony on the first storey of the Apollo Hotel. The jury are of opinion that bodies found dead, and which should not at once be removed to the Morgue, should be covered from the public gaze by suitable frames."

THE WESLEYAN GENERAL COMMITTEE AND INDIAN MISSIONS.

The London correspondent of a provincial paper writes:—I hear that the Wesleyan General Committee on Foreign Missions is summoned to meet at the Centenary Hall, Bishopgate Street, a fortnight hence, when the official report from the Indian missionaries will be submitted and considered. General regret is expressed here—and this is shared very largely throughout the country—at the re-opening of this unhappy controversy. Whether under the new conditions the committee will follow the example of the last Wesleyan Conference and reject the proposal for the appointment of a commission remains to be seen. The growth and rapid development of Wesleyan missions in India is seen in the desire which is being expressed by some of the most experienced missionaries for a duly constituted Indian Conference, with legislative and administrative functions, similar to those formed within the past few years in South Africa and the West Indies. If in the judgment of the executive here it is deemed that the time has not yet come for so important a step, permission is to be asked for a Conference for all India, to meet triennially, and with considerably enlarged powers. Those who have followed the course of recent events in connection with Wesleyan missions in India will await the doings of the General Committee with no small degree of interest.

BISHOP KING ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

The Bishop of Lincoln preached on the 9th inst. at St. John the Divine, Kennington, to a crowded congregation, on behalf of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, in connection with the ninth anniversary festival of which services were held in many churches all over the country during yesterday. The Bishop dwelt on the immense value of personal influence in mission work in India, where there was no word for conscience. Trust was a thing almost unknown, and naturally there was little faith, while the absence of women's influence was a terrible calamity. England had learnt, in the last twenty-five years of intellectual suffering, her own wants and those of the heathen world. He thought the country failed, however, to distinguish between natural philanthropy and acts of Christian faith. In modern days, in our desire to reach the masses, whether at home or abroad, we overlooked the importance of individual work. The Oxford Mission, when it went to India, had no idea of undertaking educational work, but it had been forced on its members, and they had established a Church Boarding School for boys in Bengal, for the endowment of which he pleaded.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF CLEOPATRA'S TOMB.

The authorities at the British Museum have (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says) received information that a find of unusual interest has recently been made on the site of some recent excavations in Egypt. A tomb has been unearthed, which is believed by eminent archæologists to be that of Cleopatra. It was found at a depth of 25ft. from the surface in a chamber 10ft. long, 2½ft. wide, and lofty in proportion. The sarcophagus was built in the form of a pyramid, and covered with exquisite carvings, among them being five female figures, five crowns of laurel, and four figures of children. Some of the latter are entirely nude, while others are draped. In the centre of each of the crowns a bunch of grapes is carved. At the time the message was despatched the discoverers were awaiting the arrival of an Egyptian official in order that the tomb might be formally opened.

MR. MACLEAN, M.P., ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On Jan. 4, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., delivered an address to a crowded audience at the Free Library, Oldham, on the subject of Indian railways.

Dealing first with the establishment of those railways under Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Maclean said that statesman was a man of grand and far-reaching ideas. He drew up his plans on a vast scale, and the Indian railway system of to-day was only the completion of his designs of 1853. His lordship took as his starting point for the Indian lines the seaport of Bombay, as being the nearest place to Europe and the port to which the steamship companies carried their freights and passengers. With wisdom and foresight, Lord Dalhousie argued that the best plan, so far as the capital was concerned, was for the Government to encourage private enterprise by offering a guarantee of 5 per cent., with a share of any profit over and above that. That course was adopted, and a large amount of English capital was subscribed. During the last 36 years £204,000,000. had been spent on Indian railways, nearly the whole of which was English capital; and from those figures they could judge how much the working people in India had benefited indirectly by the railway movement. In addition a large proportion of the rolling stock was made in this country. Of the entire body of railway servants in India 95·78 per cent. were natives. All the work was done by English money. The working expenses amounted to £10,000,000., and three-quarters of that was spent in the country. That was often left out of sight in talking of the returns obtained on the railway administration. The question might be asked, What had they got to show in return for the expenditure? The total capital expended in 36 years was £204,000,000, and the length of lines made was 15,245 miles, and the total length sanctioned was 17,507 miles, there being 2,300 miles now under construction. The system of guaranteeing capital expended on the railways led to great demands on the Indian Government. All the interest had to be found out of the public revenue, if the revenue from the railways was not equal to the dividend guaranteed. There was last year a net loss of about £1,750,000 on the working of the railways; that was to say, the railways did not pay the full interest of perhaps £10,000,000. on the whole capital invested, but only £3,250,000. But stating the loss in that way was misleading, and he thought the Government had attempted to make out a worse case for the railway revenue than was justified by the facts because of the great dread of increasing the burden of taxation in the country. That was only justifiable to a certain extent.

In the peculiar position of the Government of India, he thought it was absolutely necessary that any money to be expended on Indian railways in the future should be spent either by the State itself raising a loan or through assisted companies receiving a certain guarantee that their money would not be entirely thrown away. The Government, which had the great lines in its own hands, and which was the owner of the land throughout the country, ought to see that the lines intended for the improvement of its own property were carried out in a satisfactory way, and that could only be done by the Government taking up the matter itself. Then they came to the question of what would be the cost to the State out there of investing a very considerable sum of money on new lines. In an immense country like that 40,000 miles of railway would not be sufficient. They could make railways all over India which would, in good time, bring in a fair profit. If the Government raised by its credit £35,000,000. to £40,000,000. for the purpose of extending the Indian railways, it would cost India very little. If the cost to the people of India were a million in the way of interest on the capital, did anyone maintain that the construction of the additional railways would not bring in a sufficient increase of land revenues and other advantages to justify the expenditure of that sum of money? He did not think the Government could have viewed the question in all its aspects fairly, or it would have been found that the policy to which it had committed itself was a very short-sighted one. We were too much occupied with industrial questions, as distinct from commercial questions. It would be a good thing if public opinion in this country was strongly stirred up to influence the Government of India to change its policy and to hasten on the construction of Indian railways.

GERMAN TRADE WITH AFRICA.

In an *expose des motifs* attached to the Bill for establishing a direct mail steamship line between Germany and East Africa (which would involve an imperial annual subsidy of 900,000 marks), it is set forth that communication of this kind has hitherto been confined to occasional trips of sailing vessels and freight steamers. A regular service, allowing of the sending of goods, money, or mails, does not exist. Germany has therefore been compelled for purposes of trade to rely on the steamship services of other nations. The only regular services calling at African ports are those of the British India line from Aden to Mozambique and the Castle line from Mozambique to Cape Town. Both those companies are British, and their monthly sailings are subsidized by the British and Portuguese Governments. The German trade has no claims to special consideration, but, on the contrary, is subordinated to the claims of others.

In order to take advantage of this service German goods must be sent by India-bound ships of the British India Steamship Company to Aden, and there be transferred to their African steamers. The Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company have also a service from Hamburg to Aden, but as they cannot guarantee connexion with the British India Company's steamers, this route is of little use. An additional difficulty lies in the fact that the African bound ships often leave England fully loaded, so that German goods waiting at Aden cannot be brought on board. To send German goods to England for shipment would entail a loss of time and money that would entirely handicap German commerce. In addition, the advantages enjoyed by French and Portuguese commerce make German competition in Africa impossible.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Lord Harris, the new Governor of Bombay, is to be entertained at dinner at the Cafe Monaco on Feb. 12 by his Eton, Oxford, and parliamentary friends. The arrangements have been entrusted to a committee consisting of Lord Lewishham, M.P., the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., and the Hon. Frank Parker, M.P.

Lord Harris will visit Maidstone on January 15 when the Kent Association of town and village Clubs which he founded, will make him presentations on his appointment as Governor of Bombay.

The farewell banquet to be given by the County of Kent to Lord Harris has been fixed for Feb. 26, at the Hotel Metropoll. The chairman will be Viscount Cranbrook, who will be supported by the Parliamentary representatives of the various divisions of the county, the Mayor of the principal boroughs, and many others. Earl Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant, would have consented to take the chair had his health permitted. Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., is acting as hon. secretary and chairman of the executive committee. Lord Harris will sail for India on Feb. 27.

The cause of the Medical Zenana Mission in India, says the *Manchester Guardian*, receives a heavy blow by the death of Dr. Fanny Jane Butler, one of the earliest medical ladies to qualify and graduate in the United Kingdom. After serving from 1880 to 1887 in her double capacity of missionary and medical practitioner at Jubbulpore, Calcutta, and especially at Bhagulpore, where she laboured for nearly five years, she returned to England in 1887 on a furlough of eighteen months, which was shortened, however, by an urgent call to Cashmere, where she devoted the remainder of her life to the relief of the most squalid misery and affliction conceivable. Miss Butler's career in India, which was, in fact, determined by an appeal of the late Dr. Elmslie, the first medical missionary in Cashmere, is distinguished, as Dr. Elmslie's was, by an important concession on the part of the Maharajah's Government. Only the day after Dr. Elmslie's death and in consequence of his efforts, the law was rescinded which forbade missionaries to reside in the Cashmere valley during the winter, thus placing them at a disadvantage as compared with the Indian Government servants. The other concession, and the one with which the successful efforts of the late Dr. Fanny Butler were connected, was the right of residence within the city of Srinagar, the summer capital of the Maharajah, which before her time could only be visited by the missionaries, and might not be their abode. At length the native Government consented to allow residence, and the foundations of the new hospital buildings at Srinagar were hopefully laid a fortnight previous to Miss Butler's death.

Mr. Murray announces the speedy publication of the "Speeches and Addresses" delivered in India by Lord Dufferin.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE RUBY MINES OF BURMA.

Speaking of Sir Lepel Griffin, who with Lady Griffin arrived in Bombay yesterday, the *Times* writes:—

We are informed that Sir Lepel Griffin, at the urgent request of the board and principal shareholders of the Burma Ruby Mines Company, has consented to visit and inspect the property of the company in Upper Burma.

The work that Sir Lepel Griffin will have to perform may be thus described:—He will have to inspect the property, to supervise the organisation of the staff who are already engaged and at work, to arrange any matters which may be under discussion with the Government, to look to the working of the rules to put down smuggling under the special regulations, and generally to see what has to be done to make the concern a profitable one as speedily as possible. It must not be supposed from this statement of what has to be done that nothing has yet been accomplished towards realising the expectations formed of the ruby mines district, or that the affair remains still in embryo. The most important piece of work done is the completion of the road from the Irrawaddy to Mogok, a distance of 60 miles. This road is now in perfect working order, as may be inferred from the fact that a lady contemplates travelling by it to visit a remote part of our Burmese territory. Moreover, heavy machinery has been conveyed along it to the mines. It is also important to note that a great quantity of machinery—cranes, steam pumps, and other implements whose use has been proved by mining experience in America, Australia, and Africa—has already reached the spot, is on its way to the mines, or has been ordered in England. A considerable staff, under the direction of Mr. Lockhart as chief superintending engineer, and Mr. Atlay as company's agent, has been organised, with its headquarters at Kyatpyen, while Major Adamson, the Deputy Commissioner at Mogok, has, on behalf of the Government, actively cooperated in all the efforts to improve communications, and to put an end to the dacoities which still occur fitfully and on a small scale. The co-operation of the Burma administration has been assured, and is essential for the successful arrangement of all matters with the native miners who hold licences. Rules for the grant of licences were drawn up on Nov. 1 last, and these provide, among other things, that licences shall only be given to *bona fide* miners who have worked since the British occupation, that a fee of eight rupees a month for each workman shall be paid, that a license shall be for only six months and not transferable, and that all fees on stones found go to the company, which, moreover, possesses the first claim on all stones dug up, and of these a care

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

THE African Lakes Company, Glasgow, as the *Central News* informed us, received the following telegram from East Africa; the communication was published in the London papers on Monday, Jan. 6:—

"Johnston pacified Carongar.

"Portuguese reached Katungas; remaining.

"Makololo, trusting British protection, refused surrender flags. Steamers re-searched; forced to lower ensign.

"War is imminent.

"Ross leaving. Send agent."

In communicating the above telegram to the *Scotsman*—which has been received through several sources—Mr. William Ewing, Secretary of the East African Company, writes:—

"From this it will be understood: First. That Consul Johnston has succeeded in establishing peace with the Arabs at Karonga, at the north end of Lake Nyassa. Second. That the Portuguese have passed the line of the Rue, and have advanced to Katungas, which is within the British limit. Third. That the natives there—the Makololo, the people of that district—trusting to the British protection which had been declared, have refused to surrender to the Portuguese the British flags which had been handed to them by her Majesty's representative; and, finally, that our own steamers (British vessels) have been forced to lower the British ensign, and that war is imminent. The fact that Consul Johnston has established peace on the Stevenson Road between Lake Nyassa and Tanganyika will be received with universal satisfaction; but that the Portuguese should advance into British Territory, should search British vessels, and force the lowering of the British flag, are matters which call for prompt redress."

Telegraphing from Lisbon on Jan. 5, the correspondent of the *Times* wrote that his information, which he believed to be trustworthy, was that both Lobengula and Gungeahemo were mustering their forces, not to attack each other, but their common enemies.

"Both can muster 25,000 trained troops and from 50,000 to 75,000 men less well armed and trained, but still dangerous from their numbers. Both chiefs have, it is said, become insolent and truculent in their demeanour towards Europeans. Everybody with common-sense admits that there is room for both England and Portugal in Africa, and it is equally clear that they will have enough to do to hold their own against their refractory proteges without quarrelling with one another."

A further note by Lord Salisbury respecting Major Serpa Pinto's campaign, was delivered in Lisbon on the morning of the 6th inst.

Reuter's agency, telegraphing from Lisbon on the 7th inst., refers to Lord Salisbury's note in the following terms: "Mr. Petre yesterday handed a fresh telegraphic note from Lord Salisbury to Senhor Barros Gomes' the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which, without threatening a rupture or other measures, is very firm and is expected to bring the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty to an almost immediate issue. This last note was not written in consequence of anything that transpired within the last few days—yesterday's sensational telegram from the Lakes Company being still regarded by the British Government as referring to incidents already known—but is a protest against Major Serpa Pinto's proceedings in general, and a rejoinder to Senhor Barros Gomes's last despatch replying to Lord Salisbury's demand for explanations concerning the attack on the Makololo and the other acts imputed to Major Serpa Pinto. His lordship, in the present note, asks the Portuguese Government to give immediate orders to its agents to prevent the recurrence of acts similar to those attributed to Major Serpa Pinto, which might interfere with the tranquil diplomatic discussion of the questions at issue. Portugal has not yet replied, but her answer may be expected at the end of the present week. In diplomatic circles it is believed that the Portuguese Government will therein intimate its willingness to give the desired orders for the maintenance of the *status quo* provided Great Britain does the same.

Long extracts from the English Press on the African imbroglio were published in the Lisbon newspapers on Tuesday evening.

The Scotch missionaries are attacked for trumping up old news of an exciting character with a view to create a wider breach between England and Portugal. The tone of all the newspapers is as firm as at the beginning of the difficulties. They say that Portugal neither can nor will give way. Although it is evident that they do not appreciate the real danger of the situation, the unshaken determination to run all risks shown by the Portuguese newspapers is remarkable.

In political circles a belief prevails that the existing differences between England and Portugal will be amicably settled in a manner consistent with the honour of both Powers. Senhor Barros Gomes did not on Wednesday hold his customary reception of the diplomatic body.

In an interview with a Portuguese politician having close relations with the Portuguese Court, the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* was informed that Portugal had suggested submitting the Nyassaland dispute to arbitration, mentioning the Pope as arbitrator. The offer is said to have been point-blank refused by the British Government.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is informed on trustworthy authority that the Portuguese Government, which has already recalled Major Serpa Pinto, intends—if it has not already done so—to disavow the Major's acts, and give the necessary satisfaction to England for the insults offered to the British flag in Africa. It is not unlikely that a friendly hint has been thrown out from Berlin not to push the matter rashly to extremities, as it is no secret that the Portuguese Government has always been extremely accommodating and ready to meet the wishes of Germany in East Africa, especially in regard to the refusal to admit arms and ammunition in ports adjacent to the German sphere of influence.

Writing on Monday night, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gave expression to a feeling that has been gaining ground in England. It would, he writes, "be interesting to know whether the French Foreign Office has instructed its representative at Lisbon to exchange views with the Portuguese Government respecting the pending difficulty, and if so, whether the tone of the French inspired Press affords a clue to the instructions given to him. Two days ago, M. Francois Delonele, in the *Siècle*, laid down very dogmatically that France had a right to interfere in the quarrel, and appealed to Europe, under the 34th Article of the Treaty of Berlin, to prevent that ambitious and unscrupulous power—meaning England—from disturbing the peace with a view to carry out her design of universal dominion.

Monday's *Debats*, 'without wishing to prejudge the issue of the conflict,' devotes a large portion of its space to an account of the Portuguese navy and the defences of the Tagus, 'in the event of the young King Carlos having to resist a demonstration of the powerful British fleet against his capital.' After pointing out that the Portuguese navy is no match for the English, the writer in the *Debats* states that the shore defences of the Tagus, from Cascaes to Belem, bristle with fortifications, but 'that Malhheureusement, these stone walls would speedily crumble to pieces under the heavy fire of the ironclads, and that the forts are very imperfectly armed. He suggests, however, that field batteries, which could rapidly shift their position might be serviceable; but he recommends the blocking of the river by sinking ships laden with stones and by torpedoes. Aided by such means, the *Debats* cherishes a hope that the Vasco de Gama ironclad and the four-torpedo boats, of which the war navy of Portugal consists, might inflict serious damage on an attacking force. The *Debats* adds a hope that matters will not come to such a pass. If they do not (adds the correspondent) it will not be the fault of the French, who have given the Portuguese Government every encouragement."

The Kiel correspondent of the *Standard* learns on good authority that a number of German torpedo engineers have been employed by the Portuguese Government for the purpose of lying down torpedo mines in the Tagus in view of possible action on the part of the British fleet against Lisbon.

Ships are being despatched from Zanzibar singly and with sealed orders.

A correspondent at Portsmouth telegraphs that the Admiralty yatch Enchantress has been despatched to Gibraltar with sealed orders for the Benbow and Colossus, which are to meet her there. The orders are supposed to be in reference to the Portuguese affair.

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A STORY OF HINDU FAITH.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, in the introduction to "Representative Men of India" (W. H. Allen & Co.) tells the following anecdote:—

The idolatry of the Hindus is a sore point with most Englishmen, and Europeans generally. I will not allow myself to here enlarge on this topic, nor is it necessary, as the following anecdote will suffice to indicate my own conclusions on the subject, impressed on me as they have been by many similar experiences of my life in Bombay. The late Honourable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett was a bigoted Hindu, of the most uncompromising temper; but, owing to some service I was able to render him in 1857, I enjoyed his entire confidence, and there is no man in whom I have ever taken a deeper personal interest, or for whom I could possibly have a more affectionate and steadfast regard. We were so intimate, that he would freely admit me to his presence while engaged in private worship with his domestic Brahman; only I sat down on such occasions just beyond the threshold of the door leading from his bedroom—in his Girgaum house—the room in which he worshipped the ancestors of his family and the greater deities of the official Brahmanic Pantheon; and seated there opposite me, stripped to his skin, with the images of his gods before him, and the attendant Brahman, and all the utensils of idolatrous worship, he would explain every detail of it to me as it proceeded. Now, the great longing of his heart was that, before he should see death he might be blessed with the birth of a son to his only son Venayekrow, familiarly called Rowjee. Years had followed years, but only girls had been born to Rowjee, and the birth of a man-child began to appear hopeless. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett himself had visited every shrine in Western India praying for a grandson, and had even extended his pilgrimages to Benares, and I believe to Mattra and Hardwar, for the purpose; and he never saw me without introducing the subject into our conversation. Such was the state of matters when, being on a visit to the hill station at Matheran, and anxious to ascertain the truth of the orgiastic rites that were said to be enacted by the outcast jungle tribes—chiefly cowherds and catch [extract of Acacia Catechu] collectors—of the locality, before the uncouth altar to "Pianath [i. e., Pasha-Natha, 'Pasture-Lord'] Deo," in the dark evergreen grove of Iron-wood trees, at "Danger Point," on the west side of the hill, just above, and to the left of "The Waterfall," I concealed myself behind a rent in the stone wall enclosing the grove. A number of poor, abject creatures had gathered there, and were about to kill a sacred looking cock, when suddenly who should come trotting into the gloom of the grove, from the opposite side to where I was, but the Honourable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, followed by a mounted orderly, for he was a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and two running peons. I thought at first that he was there from curiosity, and was about to go forward and greet him; but immediately the peons placed themselves at the head of his horse, and he dismounted, and stepped up before the degraded shrine. He was a man, as I have said, of splendid presence, of the Scytho-Aryan type, and there he stood, in the light of a sloping ray of the declining sun, that stole in between the dark trunks of the Iron-wood trees, long robed, and high turbaned, and girded round the loins, a living presentiment, for the moment, of the "magnificent son of Akbar"; but in another instant he was wringing his hands in an agony of prayer, with the burning tears streaming down his handsome, massive, and now deeply-scared face, his wan, beseeching eyes looking straight up towards the heavens. Feeling that I was a spectator of what I certainly ought not to witness, I stealthily withdrew from the spot, strolling on leisurely toward the bazaar. I had not gone on my way more than a quarter of an hour, when, just before reaching the Clarendon Hotel, I became aware of galloping horses approaching me from behind, and presently heard my name being joyfully shouted after me, and almost before I could turn round, the Honourable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett and his escort were upon me, his face lighted up in the golden gloaming with the most proudly radiant look of gladness. "Oh, Settjee," I said, responsively to his mood, "you have received good hope of a grandson?" "Indeed, yes," he replied. "It is just that I wanted to tell you, Birdwood." "But," I interpolated, "what solid ground have you for your assurance?" His answer was—"Solid ground of assurance? Why God himself has told me!" I was astounded by the reply, and could say nothing for awhile—remembering what I had secretly seen—for my emotion, and left him to talk on, like a happy child, until, by devious paths, but, as much as possible still pressing eastward, we at last arrived at "Alexander [now called Alexandra] Point." This Point is little beyond a mile due east from "Danger Point," and commands the whole of the picturesque vale of the Ghouk river, trending away south-westward between the main mass of Matheran and its north-eastern spur, called, from its flinty surface, Garbut. The twilight had now passed, in the valley below us, into a purple tint, rising higher and higher to the great grove ["Ram Bagh"] of wide-spreading mangoes and towering "*jambools*," lordliest foliage of the woodlands of Western India, and other fine forest trees, hanging upon the east side of the hill, half-way down the thread-like track of the old zigzag *ghat* road to Chouk. The warm purple mist welled up to this level, but above it the umbrageous top of Matheran was flushed over with the clear reflection from the refulgent orange light yet lingering in the west, turning all its enchanted leafage to a rich mystic green, of gem-like illumination. In the advancing night, thus momentarily irradiated with the still enfolded brightness of departing day, the whole mountain and valley seemed filled as with the visible glory of overshadowing deity; and Sunkersett at once became silent before the profoundly solemnising, wondrous scene. Silently he watched the primitive hill-men returning by the precipitous Chouk *ghat* road to their scattered huts in the rapidly-darkening depths of the valley below, each one, as he advanced to the head of the dangerous descent, bending lowly down and reverently towards the sun's far sunken flame:

"Through Ages hymned by Hindu devotee."

The tumult of his soul was hushed; and at the last, from its depth, as we turned to retrace our steps homeward, he thoughtfully, but in his frequent oracular manner, observed: "Yes, just as our five fingers go back to one and the same arm, so all religions go back to one and the same God." Thus closed what was to prove an ever-memorable day with him; for, remarkable to relate, within the completion of nine months from that date, a grandson, the deferred hope of all the years of his prime, was born to Jugonnathjee Sunkersett. And then, the great hope of his life having been fulfilled, straightway a strange change came over him. He was a man of strenuous energy, and the most masterful natural capacity, and undisguised ambition and pride. He was not only the leader of the Hindus of Bombay, but after the death of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of the whole native community. But now he laid aside all worldliness, and unobtrusively and determinedly submitted himself to the great desire for death that seemed to have taken complete possession of him; saying, on my once venturing to remonstrate with him for thus yielding himself up to die, and in so saying using almost the very words of the Greek writer: "It is not difficult, Birdwood, but easy; for the road is not crooked, but straight, and not up and then down, but all downward; and an unfearing man may walk it blindfold." No! he had seen the salvation of God, as sought by him; and now all he wanted was to depart in peace. Soon afterwards he died; and then a very great burning was made for him. I thought it would have given me a cruel shock. But it was attended with none of the horrors, the awful reverberatory furnace, and the repulsive, smoking, factory-like chimney, and all the soulless mechanism of cremation in Europe. Except that milk was used instead of wine, the ritual was essentially that described by Homer in the burial of Patroclus; and so far from being pained, when it was all over, and I looked up into the clear and brilliant blue heavens above I was soothed by the reflection that no taint of earthly corruption would ever be associated with the memory of my friend, for all that had been mortal of him was now part of the sunshine around and about me; a consideration naturally suggesting the inspiring hope that if human self-consciousness was indeed immortal, the freed spirit of Jugonnathjee Sunkersett was already with "the Father of Lights," "the Ancient of Days." It is impossible not to be deeply interested in such men, and when you know them, for what they really are, not to have the sincerest friendship and admiration for them. As for their idolatry, my whole mind was changed toward it after that answer given by Jugonnathjee Sunkersett near the Clarendon Hotel:—"Solid ground of assurance? Why, God himself has told me!" and this out of the mouth of a man I had just seen apparently praying to a hideous heap of foully ruddled, stinking stones. Henceforward I knew that there were not many Gods of human worship, but one God only, who was polyonomous, being named according to the variety of the outward condition of things, which are always changing and everywhere different.

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THE WEST END SCANDALS.

AT Bow-street Police Court, London, on Monday, January 6th, the hearing of the charge against Arthur Newton, solicitor; Frank Taylerson, his clerk, and Adolphus de Galla, an interpreter, of having conspired to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the Cleveland-street scandals, was proceeded with. Algernon Allies, a young man, and a boy named Charles Thickbroom, formerly in the Post Office service, were the only witnesses examined, during the day. Allies stated that after he had given evidence against a man named Veck at Marlborough-street he was visited by Taylerson, who advised him to go to America, and offered to pay his passage and give him a sum of money, adding that Allies knew whom he came from. Witness thought it must be from Lord Arthur Somerset, but he questioned Taylerson, who told him he had come from Mr. Newton. Defendant added that he had been to Sudbury, and that witness's parents were willing for him to leave the country immediately. After making the appointment witness went to Scotland-yard and related the whole matter to Inspector Abberline, in obedience to whose instructions he met Taylerson according to arrangement. They drove to a public-house in Great Marlborough-street, where defendant said he had left his bag. On the way Taylerson asked him whether he had met "any of them," and on his replying in the negative, said he thought it was all clear. In Marlborough-street, they were met by Inspector Abberline and Police-constable Hanks, who asked Taylerson what he was doing with witness. Taylerson made no reply at the time. It was not true that he had said to his parents or anyone else that he was in terror in consequence of the threats of the police. He had not at any time made any complaint as to his treatment at the hands of the police—except that he was very comfortable. At a date subsequent to this he joined in an information against Lord Arthur Somerset. The cross-examination was directed to show that the witness was completely under the influence of the police, and that Taylerson visited him at his parents' desire. Thickbroom deposed that after the hearing at Marlborough-street he had an interview with the defendant Newton, who urged him and another boy, named Perkins, to go to Australia, and offered them money.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., the cross-examination of Thickbroom was proceeded with, when the witness said that after he had been discharged from the Post Office he and Perkins went to Scotland-yard to see what could be done, as Hanks had held out hopes that they would be retained in the service. They were told to call again in a day or two. They did so, and on his telling Inspector Abberline that he thought he could get a situation, the inspector said he had better take it. When he told Sladden that he and Perkins were dismissed Sladden observed that he did not think they would have been served such a dirty trick. He and Perkins had an idea all the time that the police were fooling with him. He corroborated generally Thickbroom's evidence as to the communications with Constable Sadden, and the circumstances of the subsequent interviews with that officer and Mr. Newton. About half past 1 o'clock the witness and Swinscoe went to the corner of Poland-street and Marlborough-street, where they saw the defendant De Galla. He introduced himself, paid for beer and dinner, and said that he wanted them to start for Dover *en route* to Australia that same evening. On board of the vessel, he said, they would see someone they knew. He repeated the promise to give each had £20 on his landing and £1 a week for three years, and took them to a public house and into a private room. The next day De Galla called and told them that they could not leave England, without their parents consent; that a lady and a minister would call at their respective homes to obtain that consent; and in the meantime they had better return home. They accordingly did so.—In cross-examination witness said he was annoyed at being kept "fooling" about for two days, and told his mother so. For about a month he accompanied Constable Sladden to the St. James's club every evening. He also watched at other places by direction of Inspector Abberline until he was told to do so no longer. He had heard the story about Allies being offered a sum of money to go abroad with, but at that time being at the Post Office he had no desire to go abroad. After his dismissal he was in hopes that Inspector Abberline would do something for him. In his information with respect to the present case, he swore that "while walking along Poland-street I met Mr. Newton.' He (witness) told Mr. Newton that he and his colleagues had been dismissed, and Mr. Newton remarked "I suppose they will let you go to the devil now." He (witness) said they wanted to find some one to assist them, and Mr. Newton said that perhaps he could find some one. He asked them also if they would go abroad, as there was no chance for them in England. The witness having borne out other statements of Thickbroom, the hearing of the case was again adjourned.

On Wednesday, 8th inst., William Meech Perkins was further cross-examined as to the interviews he had had with De Galla.—Mr. Avory said that in consequence of what had fallen from his learned friend (Mr. Gill) he proposed to call some evidence, and to make it intelligible he might say that he was going to call witnesses to prove that on the 4th of October Newton took three tickets at Cook's offices for passages by the steamer Peanland, which sailed from Antwerp on October 5th for New York. He was going to prove that Newton and his clerk Taylerson were subsequently at Brussels and at Antwerp, and that when the steamer sailed Taylerson sailed with Hammond for New York. He should also prove that the money for the tickets was paid by Mr. Newton. As the witnesses had to return to Brussels, he proposed to call them at once.—Sraphia Pollet, of Brussels, a cab driver, said he remembered being hired in Brussels by two gentlemen about three months ago. He saw both those gentlemen in court. (The witness here indicated the defendants Newton and Taylerson.) He drove them to the Northern Railway terminus, and they asked him whether he could tell them what time the train from Luxembourg would come in. They waited for the train which arrived at 11-15 from Arlon. A gentleman with a little boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, came by the train. (Witness was here shewn a photograph which he identified as that of the man who came by the train from Arlon, and who turned out to be Hammond.) The gentleman who arrived by the train had four packages, and the gentleman here (Newton) asked him to take another cab to put the, luggage on. The gentleman and the little boy got in and the gentleman asked him to drive to the Northern Railway. They all went there together. Newton asked witness to give them the address of an hotel at some distance from the Hotel Manzille, and he named the Hotel de Bordeaux. The gentleman who came from Arlon and the boy went together to the Hotel de Bordeaux. Witness took the defendants again to the Gallery St. Hubert, to a money-changer's. After that he drove to the Hotel de Bordeaux, and Mr. Newton went in. A short conversation took place in the hotel between him and a gentleman who came from Arlon. After that witness again went to the Gallery St. Hubert, and back again to the Hotel de Bordeaux. There they asked him if he knew a small station on the railway to Antwerp called Vilwoorden. He put the luggage of the gentleman from Arlon on the cab and drove to Vilwoorden station with the gentleman and the boy. He gave witness some money to pay to have his luggage weighed, and for two tickets to Antwerp. He saw go by the train at 3-4 p.m. Hectore Pola, a clerk in the service of the Red Star Line at Antwerp. Recognised Newton being on board the vessel Pennland.—Mr. F. W. Crossley, manager of Messrs. Cook and Son's branch offices, Oxford-street, said that he knew Newton and remembered Taylerson's face. Either one or the other of them came for a passage for three persons to New York by the Pennland steamer. He produced Newton's card, which was left with them.

On Thursday, 9th inst., the witness Wright was recalled, and admitted that he had been to Cleveland-street once.—Mr. Gill said he did not think it necessary to go further into the character of the witness, who was 19 years of age, and admitted his complicity in offences prior to his visits to Cleveland-street. Such evidence should not, he remarked, be accepted in a charge against any human being.—Charles Thomas Swinscoe was the next witness. He also had been to the house in Cleveland-street, and gave corroborative evidence as to the contemplated departure of himself and companions for Australia.—After an adjournment for luncheon, Swinscoe said that for five months, from July to December, he was doing nothing. His father had asked Constable Hanks as to when the case would be over, and what would then become of witness. When witness was dismissed his father did not say he would kick him out of his place. Witness remembered telling De Galla that he and Thickbroom, when with the police, had seen and pointed out Lord Arthur Somerset. Thickbroom had told him about Lord—(Witness began to mention a name, but before the word could be caught he was stopped by Mr. Gill, who said he did not want any conversation that had taken place between witness and Thickbroom.) Witness had frequently had conversation with Thickbroom about the mentioning of names. Thickbroom said it (referring to an individual) was Lord ——.—Mr. Avory interposing: He said it was somebody else. And then; go on, please.—The witness proceeded to state that he could not tell the date he went to Wallington to find Hammond. The case was further adjourned.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

THE Empress Augusta succumbed on Tuesday, the 7th inst. to inflammation of the lungs, following on an attack of influenza. The disease manifested itself on Saturday, and owing to the Empress's age the worst was almost immediately anticipated. On the previous day her Majesty appeared to be improving, but about midnight there was a change for the worse. There was a rapid sinking in the strength of the august patient. Her only daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, was accordingly called, and remained by her side from one o'clock in the morning till her Majesty had breathed her last. About five o'clock expectoration became difficult. The Emperor and Empress were accordingly sent for, and their arrival was soon followed by that of all the Princes and Princesses of the blood who were in Berlin. The illustrious patient was able to take a little tea a few minutes before eight o'clock on Tuesday morning; but soon afterwards the difficulty of respiration came on again. She sank back on her pillows, and moved her lips as if she wished to say something to Court Chaplain Dr. Kogel, who had been with her since three in the morning, and whom she still recognised. Her Majesty was, however, unable to speak, and soon after became unconscious, and never again recovered. Immediately after death Dr. Kogel addressed some words of consolation to the assembled relatives, and there was a mourning service for the royal family and household at eight o'clock in the evening in the room in which her Majesty died and in which her mortal remains are now lying. The body was wrapped in a long white mantle, while the right hand grasps a little bouquet of lilies of the valley, placed there by the Grand Duchess of Baden. The head was covered with a white lace kerchief, under which the white hair is partly visible. The features still bear traces of the beauty which distinguished her Majesty in her youth. The Empress Frederick and her daughters left Rome on Wednesday (8th inst.) for Berlin.

The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes a detailed account of the concluding hours of the Empress Augusta's life. From this it appears that there was no reason for increased anxiety on Monday; but late in the evening an unfavourable change occurred, an increased difficulty in breathing, and a dangerous decrease in strength being noticed. About 4 a.m. the symptoms of weakness increased, and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were informed of the fact.

The Empress Augusta about this time uttered the words "The good child," as she recognized at her side her daughter, who had never left the sick-room since the evening. Her Majesty asked how late it was, and was astonished to see her Royal Highness at such an hour at her side, and expressed the wish that the Grand Duke, who had retired to the adjacent room, should take care of himself and not rise. From all her utterances it appeared that she felt very ill; but that she had no clear idea of her highly critical condition. When her Majesty, however, heard that Court Chaplain Dr. Kogel was there she let him enter, and consciously followed the prayers he offered, after reading some sentences from the Bible. Meantime their Majesties the Emperor and Empress had arrived, and were invited to enter the sick-room, where they were heartily welcomed. About eight in the morning the Empress sent for her chief secretary, and asked him, among other things, "Do you think I shall be able to work with you again to-morrow?" Her condition remained almost unchanged for some hours after this, and from ten o'clock onwards the difficulty of breathing abated a little; her Majesty was less restless, and her breathing was less audible. She seemed perfectly conscious, but her voice was so weak that she had difficulty in expressing herself. She answered her daughter's questions, however, or indicated by a look or a word that she understood what had been said. She also followed the prayers offered up by Dr. Kogel, and by a look or by the words "Thank you, showed that she had understood. She bade him farewell, too; but her too great weakness evidently prevented her expressing the feelings within her. It was easy to see that her eyes sought this or the other of the persons present; but her voice failed her while her, eyes still spoke. Thus hours passed away. Her right hand lay in that of her daughter who, as it became colder and colder, anxiously followed the flight of the beloved life. The Grand Duke stood, deeply affected, at her side, and supported his sorely tried Consort, while the Emperor and Empress, Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen stood at the foot of the bed, at the head of which her faithful women and attendants and her two physicians were constantly busy, while the anxious expression on the faces of the persons who filled, in increasing numbers, the adjacent rooms were seen from time to time through the doors. At last the release came. At a quarter past four p.m. the breathing became more and more inaudible. The head fell back, and, while the clergyman read the prayers for the dying, all present falling on their knees, the noble spirit fled.

MAJOR WISSMANN IN EAST AFRICA.

A ZANZIBAR telegram of January 6 to the *Time* gives an account of further fighting by Major Wissmann. It says:—After severe fighting, lasting for hours, Major Wissmann succeeded yesterday in capturing Bwana Heri's fortified position near Saadani, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy, who sustained great loss. The Germans had 15 wounded. Bwana Heri escaped into the jungle. Quantities of breechloaders with ammunition of every known description were found in the entrenchment.

No news, the telegram continues, has been received for six days from Emin Pasha. Communication with Bagamoyo is cut off owing to the necessity of Major Wissmann's concentrating the steamers at Saadani. No credence is given to the rumours circulated here afresh concerning a letter received from Dr. Peters, dated subsequent to his reported death. Admiral Fremantle arrived in the Boadicea yesterday. The Garnet, the Satellite, and the Brisk are expected. On January 4th Colonel Euan-Smith presented an autograph letter from the Queen to the Sultan under a Royal salute and with great ceremony.

A telegram from Zanzibar, published by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, gives some additional particulars respecting the above-mentioned fighting. Bwana Heri, the Arab Chief, had strongly fortified his camp with mud stockades, and his force numbered three thousand men. After Major Wissmann had thrown one hundred and seventy shells at the encampment, and had fired seventy-five volleys, Bwana Heri retired, taking with him his dead and wounded. The Germans made no attempt at pursuit, and as they were retiring the enemy reappeared, and kept up a severe fire upon them. In the evening the Arabs were once more at Saadani. They are in nowise disheartened, but rather extremely embittered, and fanaticism is growing to a greater pitch than ever.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes on January 6:—No slight surprise has been created here by the circumstance that we are only now, coincidently with the news of Major Wissmann's victory over Bwana Heri, informed of the defeat that was inflicted on the German forces when endeavouring to storm the intrenched position of the Arabs on Christmas Day. The Germans then had eight men killed and six wounded.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* writes on January 3:—Owing to the assistance of the Turquoise and Cossack the French gunboat Bouvet has been floated off the coral reefs, and is now being towed into Zanzibar by the Cossack and Pigeon, but she is mysteriously injured. The Sultan of Zanzibar is sending to Paris by this French mail eight stars of the Zanzibar Order with brilliant stars for distribution among the leading officials of the French Foreign Office.

SIR LINTORN SIMMONS AT ROME.

On the day of St. Thomas of Canterbury, patron saint of the English Catholic College in Rome, the head of that institution, Monsignor Giles, gave a banquet in honour of General Sir John Lintorn Simmons. Covers were laid for 150 guests, among whom, with many other ecclesiastical personages of distinction, were the heads of the Irish and Scotch Colleges, Monsignor Kirby and Monsignor Campbell. There exists an almost wordless but very strong opposition to Sir John Lintorn Simmon's Mission amongst the Irish Catholics—at least, those who espouse Nationalist doctrines. They resent any apparent drawing together of the Vatican and the British Government in the strongest manner, and have pointedly abstained from showing the English Special Envoy those attentions which he has received from all the other Catholic subjects of the Queen in Rome. Among the initiated, therefore, one incident of the banquet was productive of some amusement. Monsignor Giles gave the health of "The Queen," which was loyally received, and all the students then sang "God save the Queen," standing. Sir John Lintorn Simmons, in a brief speech, afterwards said how gratifying it had been to witness the loyalty of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects, and how sensible he was of the warm hospitality shown by them to him personally in Rome. He had already enjoyed a hospitable welcome at the Scotch and English Colleges, and hoped to receive that of the Irish one. A better effect was never produced by simpler means the *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says). Monsignor Kirby, sitting at the table, must have felt that the honour of Irish hospitality was now involved, and that the invitation must be given.

LETTER FROM MR. STANLEY.

THE Emin Relief Committee have published a letter from Mr. Stanley to Mr. Alexander L. Bruce, Livingstone's son-in-law, from Ugogo, Central Africa, dated Oct. 15, 1889. Mr. Stanley says:—

I am about to write to you a true story—such a story as would have kindled Livingstone, and caused him to say, like Simeon, "Now let thy servant depart in peace."

We had arrived at a certain point on the shores of the Albert Edward Nyanza, and we had to decide which of several dangerous routes seaward we should take. To the south lay Ruanda, a vast kingdom governed by King Kigiri; to the south-south-east lay Mpororo, with a people noted for their daring and ferocity; to the east-south-east rose the plateau walls of Aukori, a land defended by two hundred thousand spears. Treading northerly lay an extent of country which, after a few days, would take us to Uganda, with its half-a-million of spears and two thousand guns. After a detailed description of each land and its resources, the officers decided that, as there was not much choice left, the decision should rest with me. As the straightest and most direct route lay through Aukori, I chose the latter.

So far as preparation for hostility—if any were offered—we were as perfect as it were possible for us to be. The marches were shortened. The advance halted frequently to enable the rearguard to be in touch, and within sound of the foremost rifles; and most admirable close order was maintained. At the same time, though everyone knew the importance of being ready at a moment's notice, no one gave any reason for offence to be taken. That is, we were not defiant.

Well, we arrived within one day's forced march from the king's capital, due west of it. We were quietly encamped when we were made aware that a body of superior people had arrived. They were cotton dresses, spotlessly white, and were just as well clothed as any of the tidiest natives of Zanzibar. We were rather surprised, as you may imagine. They were introduced to us by the King's messengers as the Waganda!

I daresay you have followed the history of this expedition from the beginning. You know how Junker telegraphed his painful details of the needs of Emin Pasha; you know how Felkin pleaded to the public for assistance to be sent to Wadelai; you know how I was prevented from going near Uganda by Lord Iddesleigh and the French Minister; therefore you will know what we supposed this information that the Waganda were in Aukori to bode to us. After all my endeavours to steer clear of Uganda—why here the Waganda stood before us nearly two hundred miles from where they ought to be! The Wanyankori by themselves were altogether out of all proportion to us; but if the Waganda were to be added to them—we had only to choose some soft grassy ground to lie on.

We found the Waganda were a deputation from a body of three thousand Waganda who were camped a day's march east of the king's capital, or about two days' march from us. I believe you are aware that the Waganda are exceedingly diplomatic in their way. These Waganda amazed me by the manner they warded off all inquiries as to what they wanted. At night the deputation came to my hut, and revealed to me one of the most astonishing bits of real modern history that I know of. The C. M. S. missionaries, who are involved in this period and its troubles, no doubt have given the British public full accounts; nevertheless, I will give you the pith of what Zacariah, a Waganda convert of the deputation, told me, so that you can compare the two accounts.

Mwanga, the King of Uganda, the murderer of Bishop Hannington, had proceeded on his bloody course from bad to worse until the native Mahomedans united with the Christians, who call themselves Amasia, to depose the cruel tyrant. The Christians were induced to join the Moslems, not only because of his sanguinary butcheries of their co-religionists, but because he had recently meditated the extermination of all Christians. He had ordered a large number of goats to be carried to an island, and he had invited the Christians to embark in a flotilla of canoes for the capture, as though for a grand sport or feast. A Christian page warned his friends not to accept the king's invitation. They accordingly declined, and went and hid themselves, leaving Mwanga in a great rage at being baffled in his scheme. He had intended to have allowed the Christians to feed on the goats, and afterwards to starve.

The union of the Moslems and Christians was soon followed by a successful attempt. Mwanga resisted for a short time with such force as he could muster, but his capitals, Rubuga and Ulagalla, being assaulted and taken, he had to fly. Embarking in canoes, he and his party made their way south over Lake Victoria, and sought refuge with Said bin Saif—an old friend of mine in 1871—now called Kipanda in this country. Kipanda, it appears, ill-treated the royal fugitive, coveted his guns and his fair women, and Mwanga resolved to fly again before it was too late. He took refuse this time with the French Mission at Ulumbi—which happened to be nearer to Kipanda's station than Mackay's mission-house. The French, ever hospitable, received him kindly, and availed themselves of the opportunity to convert him. They were successful, and Mwanga became a Roman Catholic, as I daresay Nebuchadnezzar would have done under the same circumstances.

Previous to this, Mwanga had expelled the missionaries, both French and English, from Uganda; expelled them in the most shameful and humiliating manner, robbed their stations of every article and their persons of every garment—even their hats were taken—and they were pushed adrift on the lake. The missionaries, after incredible dangers, arrived at the south end of the lake, the French party settling at Ulumbi, the English (with Mackay) at Usambiro. It was not long, however, before an avenging Nemesis drove the tyrant to seek refuge at the new homes of the poor missionaries whom he had so cruelly treated.

After Mwanga's flight, the victorious religionists of Uganda chose Kiwewa for their king. Matters went smoothly for a short time, until the Christians discovered that the Mohammedans were endeavouring to detach the king's favour and good will from them. They were heard to insinuate that, as England had a Queen, the Christians intended to place one of Mtesa's daughters on the throne instead of Kiwewa. The new king did not remain undecided about the course he should adopt; but the Mohammedans informed him that before they could accept him as a genuine co-religionist he would have to undergo the rite demanded. Kiwewa, however, though he had been ready enough to alienate the Christians, had compunctions on this point, and said that he preferred deposition to conforming with their demands. Somewhat staggered at Kiwewa's obstinacy, it was resolved that force should be used, and twelve Watongole were deputed to seize Kiwewa, and personally perform the operation. Among those Watongole was my gossip Sabadu (see "Dark Continent.") Poor, tricky Sabadu, he met his fate! Kiwewa, warned of all this, prepared by filling his house with armed men. As the Watongole came to the house they were seized and slaughtered. Kiwewa, killed two with his own hand.

The alarm was soon spread through the capital, and the other chiefs of the Moslem party flew to arms. An assault was made on the king's house, and in the strife Kiwewa was taken and slain.

The rebels then elected Karema, another of Mtesa's sons, the Cain who had slain his brother Ma'ando, the large-eyed boy whom I thought, in 1875, would have been King of Uganda after Mtesa. Karema is the person who now reigns over a divided Uganda, for the Christians have several times made head (five times, I am told) and have maintained their cause well, sometimes successfully, but the last time they were sorely defeated, and most of the survivors have fled to Aukori. There is a body of about thirty-two thousand in Aukori, while several hundreds are scattered through Uddu.

Some time after this last revolution, the Christians of Uddu heard that Mwanga had embraced the Christian faith, and, convinced that his conversion was real, sent and tendered their allegiance to him. Mwanga then came to Uddu with an English trader named Stokes; but, as their means of offence were inadequate, Mwanga took possession of an island east of Sesse, and there he remains with about two hundred and fifty guns, while Stokes, it is said, has gone back to the coast to purchase more guns, and a large supply of ammunition, upon a promise that Mwanga would recoup him with ivory eventually. Meantime, Karema is king of the mainland, and Mwanga, gathering to him all the Christians and disaffected, with the natives of Sesse and the islands, has assumed kingly authority over the islands of the Lake.

In the civil war almost all the notables of Uganda mentioned in the "Dark Continent" have been slain in battle or destroyed by violence, and those who were king's pages in my time in 1875 are now titled chiefs.

After the conclusion of this astonishing narrative, I demanded to know what they wanted with us. Then came another display of their diplomatic gifts, and finally they told me that they had been sent by their chief to invite me to lead them to the invasion of Uganda, to depose Karema, and make Mwanga king. Here was a splendid opportunity for adventure!

I would make my story too long altogether if I were to tell all that took place; but you will please understand

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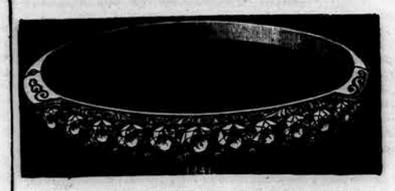

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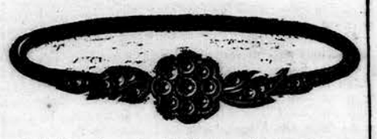

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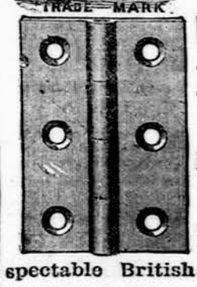

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